The Weekly Post.

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AFTER THE BATTLE.

[From Chamber's Journal.]

The drums are all muffled; the bugles are still:
There's a pause in the valley—a halt on the hill;
And the bearers of standards swerve back with a thrill
Where sheaves of the dead bar the way:
For a great field is reaped, heaven's garners to fill,
And stern Death holds his harvest to-day.

There's a voice on the wind like a spirit's low cry—
'Tis the muster roll sounding—and who shall reply?
Not those whose wan faces glare white to the sky,
With eyes fixed so steadfast and dimly;
As they wait that last trump which they may not defy,
Whose hands clutch the sword-hilt so grimly.

The brave heads, late lifted, are solemnly bowed,
And the riderless charges stand quivering and cowed,
As the burial requiem is chanted aloud,
The groans of the death-stricken drowning:
While Victory looks on, like a queen, pale and proud,
Who awaits till the morrow her crowning.

There is no mocking blazon, as clay sinks to clay;
The vain pomps of the peace-time are all swept away
In the terrible face of the dread battle-day:
Nor coffins nor shroudings are here,
Only relics that lay where thickest the fray—
A rent casque and a headless spear.

Far away, tramp on tramp, peals the march of the foe
Like a storm-wave's retreating—spent, fitful, and slow,
With sounds like their spirits that faint as they go
By yon red-flowing river whose waters
Shall darken with sorrow the land where they flow
To the eyes of her desolate daughters.

They are fled—they are gone; but oh! not as they came,
In the pride of those numbers they staked on the game,
Never more shall they stand in the vanguard of fame,
Never lift the stained sword which they drew:
Never more shall they boast of a glorious name,
Never march with the leal and the true.

Where the wreck of our legions lay stranded and torn,
They stole on our ranks in the mists of the morn
Like the giant of Gaza, their strength it was shorn
Ere those mists had rolled up to the sky:
From the flash of our steel a new daybreak seemed born
As we sprang up—to conquer or die.

The tumult is silenced; the death lots are cast;
The heroes of battle are slumbering their last.
Do ye dream of yon pale form that rode on the blast?
Would ye free it once more, O ye brave?
Yes! the broad road to honor is red where ye passed,
And of glory ye asked but—a grave!

AN IDIOT CZAR.

The night of the 25th of November, 1741, was bitter cold in the Russian capital on the Neva. It had been snowing all day, and at setting-in of dusk a furious gale had sprung up, and rendered the cold almost intolerable. Nevertheless, the Annikoff palace, where the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, Peter the Great's daughter, resided, was the scene of a gay festival.

It was the birthday of the Princess, and her sumptuous apartments were crowded from an early hour in the evening with elegantly-dressed gentlemen, who congratulated her with all the submissiveness usually displayed only toward crowned heads.

Elizabeth herself was radiant. She was not exactly beautiful, but still a most attractive woman. Her form was as perfect as it was voluptuous, her complexion was dazzling white, and her face, dotted with two flashing hazel eyes, constantly wore a commanding, majestic expression. She looked very much like her illustrious father, and on the present joyous occasion more so than ever.

The large bell on St. Isaac's dome proclaimed the hour of nine, when an elderly gentleman, with a Machiavellian face, approached and whispered to her in French:

"They are in the Cabinet of your imperial Highness."

The Princess replied smilingly:

"I shall be there in a few minutes."

She bowed graciously to the assembled guests, and said, with her most engaging smile:

"Gentlemen, I have to retire for a short time. Will you meanwhile drink my health?"

Strangely enough, they responded to her by shouting, in the most enthusiastic manner:

"Long live our Czarina!"

She kissed her hands to her guests, and disappeared. A few moments later she entered her private cabinet, where she found Dr. Lestocq, her French physician, and M. de la Chetardie, the French Minister to Russia, beside several superior officers of the famous Life-guard Regiment Preobraszensky.

"Everything is ready, your Imperial Highness," said the Doctor to the Grand Duchess.

"Can I trust your regiment," she asked.

"We will go through fire and water for our Czarita!" they replied, enthusiastically.

"You know, if we fail, officers," she rejoined, slightly inclining her proud head, "the scaffold awaits you. If we succeed, each will receive three hundren thousand roubles and a regiment of his own."

"We shall succeed, Czarina!" cried the officers.

"Then proceed to the Imperial Palace," she said; "Dr. Lestocq will go with you, and tell you what to do."

They wrapped themselves up in their costly furs and left the room, shouting enthusiastically:

"Long live the Czarina!"

She returned to her guests, and the officers, headed by Lestocq, hastened to the barracks of the Preobraszensky Guards.

They found their soldiers under arms, ready to march.

"Forward to the Imperial Palace!" shouted Colonel Samineff to them.

They trampled silently through the deep snow. Upon their arrival at the Imperial Palace, they dismissed the sentinels, and with crossed bayonets, rushed up the great staircase.

At the landing they were met by a beautiful, fair-haired woman, who held an infant in her arms.

"What do you want?" she said in terror, to the officers that headed the column. "How dare you invade the palace of your legislative Czar?"

She held up her infant. It was only three months old, and yet it was, under the name of Ivan the Third, Emperor of all the Russias!

"He is not the Czar," shouted Lestocq, brutally. "Our Czarina is Elizabeth!"

"Traitor!" replied the lady, who was no other than Anna, of Courland, the mother of the infant Czar. "You shall mount the scaffold!"

"Enough! enough!" cried Lestocq. "Send her and her brat down stairs. Put her into the carriage."

"What is all this?" asked a fat man, who suddenly appeared by the side of Anna.

He was her husband, Prince Anthony Ulric, of Brunswick, a lazy, indolent sort of fellow.

"Take him down stairs, too!" ordered Lestocq.

Several guardsmen hustled Anna, who was speechless with terror, and who closely clasped her little son, Ivan, to her bosom, down stairs. Others dragged her husband after her.

In front of the palace a large traveling coach awaited them. They were thrust into it, and the officer, who sat by the side of the coachman on the box, whispered to the latter:

"To Riga!"

The ride lasted twenty-four hours. During these twenty-four hours, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, not a morsel of food was given to the prisoners.

At Riga they were delivered, in a truly deplorable condition, to the commander of the citadel.

"Put them into a solitary cell, and have them watched with the utmost vigilance. If they escape you will lose your head. Such are the orders of her Majesty, our new Empress Elizabeth."

In the meantime Elizabeth had been proclaimed everywhere as the legitimate Czarina.

The Old Russian party supported her, except the ecclesiastics, who refused to believe in the story that Ivan the Third was dead. That story was circulated by Elizabeth and her instruments, and the most rigorous measures were adopted to prevent anybody from circulating the report that the young Czar was still alive.

Meanwhile Ivan and his ill-fated parents remained for eighteen months at Riga, then they were taken to the gloomy State Prison at Dunamunde, from which young Ivan was transferred to the fortress of Oranienbaum, while his parents were sent to Castle Kolomogori, where they were better treated, but Anna died there heart-broken, in March, 1746. Her husband survived twenty-nine years longer.

At Oranienbaum the boy Czar was purposely made an idiot, and, horrible to say, a drunkard! His keepers gave him, when he was only seven years old, six or seven bottles of strong wine, daily. They gorged him with indigestible food, and treated him exactly as if it was their bounden duty to deaden his mental faculties.

But even in Russia, at that gloomy period, prison walls were not thick enough to prevent these horrors from becoming known to the people. Elizabeth had become unpopular, and the old Russians began to arise boldly the cry of "Long live the Czar Ivan!"

A fanatical Monk, whose name is unknown, succeeded in abducting Ivan the Third from Oranienbaum. But he was pursued, and caught with the precious boy at Smolensk.

The Monk was cruelly tortured to death, but refused to divulge the names of his accomplices.

What became of Ivan in the next few years is unknown, but in 1756 he was a prisoner in a subterranean cell at a convent on Lake Valdai.

In the month of August, of that year, Count Shouvaloff, Elizabeth's favorite, took him to St. Petersburg, where the Empress saw her victim.

Ivan the Third, at that time, was a disgusting idiot. She fainted, and when she left the room she exclaimed:

"Great God! Great God! can I have done this?"

Nevertheless, she sent him to a cell in the fortress of Schlusselburg, where they gave him plenty to eat, more to drink, and fine clothes, for the Idiot Czar had become ridiculously vain of his personal appearance.

Elizabeth died on the 29th of December 1761, and Peter the Third, the husband of Catharine of Anhalt Zerbst, who became in less than two years ruler of Russia, became Czar. He then only learned that Ivan was still alive. He visited the poor idiot at Schlusselburg, and was horror-struck at his appearance.

"Poor youth!" he said, compassionately, to Ivan, "suppose I take you to St. Petersburg. There I and my wife, Catharine, will make life pleasant for you."

Ivan flew into a paroxysm of rage.

"I will kill you!" he cried—"you and Catharine! I will kill both of you!"

Peter the Third rushed in terror from the cell, and ordered Ivan to be taken to the terrible Fort Wexholm, in Lake Ladoga. During the trip Ivan and his keepers were nearly drowned.

Peter was murdered on July 9th, 1762, by order of his wife, Catharine, who immediately caused Ivan the Third to be brought back to his dungeon at Schlusselburg.

There he remained four years, when a most terrible catastrophe, that put a summary end to his ill-starred life, took place.

One of the lieutenants of the garrison of Schlusselburg was young Vassili Mirovitch, a grandson of the famous comrade-in-arms of Mazeppa, in the war of Charles the Twelfth against Peter the Great.

Peter the Great had confiscated the vast estates of the rebel Mirovitch, whose grandson had vainly implored the Empress Catherine to restore his patrimoney to him.

When he found out that Ivan was confined at Schlusselburg, Vassili Mirovitch immediately plotted for his liberation.

He came near attaining his object, for forty soldiers of the garrison penetrated with him into the prison, after mortally wounding Colonel Alexei Beredorikoff, and they reached the door of Ivan's dungeon.

Mirovitch broke it open with an axe, but when he entered the dungeon, he was confronted by two leering scoundrels named Vlasieff and Threkin, who asked him what he wanted.

"Where is the Czar Ivan?" he cried.

"There he lies dead!" they replied, sneeringly. "We just cut his throat."

"By whose orders?" he asked, furiously.

"By the orders of her Majesty, Catherine the Second!"

They seized him and shackled him.

The soldiers rushed back to their quarters.

Mirovitch's tongue was cut out, and he was then beheaded.

This was the last act in the terrible tragedy of Ivan's life.

A LIFE'S REGRET.

Turning the leaves in an idle way
Of a book I was skimming the other day,
I found a line at the end of a song,
Which keeps on haunting me all day long
With its sweet and mournful melody,
"Oh love, my love, had you loved but me!"
Sadder a burden could never be
Than "love, my love, had you loved but me!"

Few words and simple; but, O, how much
The singer has told in that little touch!
How hard a story of chances lost,
Of bright hopes blighted and true love crossed,
His heard in the whispered melody,
"O love, my love, had you loved but me!"
To many a sorrow the key may be
That "love, my love had you loved but me!"

I don't believe in what poets have said
Of hearts that are broken and lives that are dead:
Lives well ordered will stand to their course,
And hearts of true metal ring little the worse,
But—they vibrate still to that melody,
"O love, my love, had you loved but me!"
My life is well; but what would it be
Sweet "love, my love, had you loved but me!"

The world rolls on and the years roll by,
Day-dreams vanish and memories die;
But it surges up with a restless pain,
That fond lost longing ever again,
Breathed in the passionate melody,
"O love, my love, had you loved but me!"
It might have been, but it cannot be!
Yet "love, my love, had you loved but me!"

—*London World.*

LORENZO DOW'S VAGARIES.

His Grotesqueness as a Preacher and Practical Jokes.

The Kind of a Hell he Preached to the People.

[New York Sun.]

NORWICH, Conn., March 29.—The recent investigation into "Hell" by the New York clergymen has awakened lively echoes in the churches of eastern Connecticut. "Hell" had long been partially dormant here, or surrendered its claim as a topic of ministerial discussion to temperance, politics, and poverty. The drift of public opinion at length impelled the clergy to declare their position. Some pastors have met the issue squarely with candor and firmness; but the majority have handled the subject in a genteel and tender-fingered manner. The sledge-hammer armed "Thunderers," of revivalism that Connecticut once sent forth to preach "hell a diabolical reality," are remembered by many silver-haired veterans of the church, who regretfully compare their brave deeds with the weak artillery fire of later preachers.

Coming from an exciting evening meeting recently, a white-headed, rugged-faced old man broke forth: "I tell you this business is all nousense. There's no sense into it. Just look at the meetings. Hain't any of 'em half full. Call this revival? Why, it looks more like the funeral of a poor relation. Nobody takes no interest, and why? Cause nobody knows what they're talking about. They believe in hell, and then agin they don't. They've rigged up five or six different kinds of hell, and every one on 'em has a different kind of temperature. The Methodist hell is still pretty tolerably warm, but as ye go down along they keep growing cooler and cooler, till finally ye get ter weather that is a good deal more comfortable than 'tis here in dog days. In my day it used to mean somethin'. You could understand one of them preachers. It was come or be damned, an' there was no hangin' roun' church doors evenings, but every seat was runnin' over full, and sinners hangin' outer the pulpit. They was summat interested to know whar they was goin'. It was one thing or tother; no half way work. Hell then meant live coals, and a live devil, and things lively generally."

Of Lorenzo Dow, the "Peter the Hermit" of American revivalism, the itinerant preacher, whose name was a familiar word in every State and almost every county of the Union, the old man recalled many reminiscences that have never before been published. Dow was born only a few miles from Norwich, and the house in which he lived while he was not assailing the "hordes of the devil" in other States is still standing. His eccentricties, his vigorous, aggressive sermons, his dry witticisms, and peculiar habits, are vividly remembered in his neighborhood. His strange grotesqueness excited curiosity whenever he went, and his entry into a village was usually heralded by a score or more of youngsters, who preceded him crying the news: "Here comes old Dow." He chose the oddest and seemingly most ineligible places for his meetings, which were usually held in the open air. A mammoth stump in a nook on the verge of a forest, an inverted barrel under the boughs of an apple orchard, or a rude platform of rough boards at country crossroads were the pulpits that he liked best to occupy. He never lacked an audience, for the announcement that "Old Dow" was going to "hold forth" at a certain place, probably six months or a year from date, never failed to call forth the country people, from far and wide, at the appointed time. Dow never broke an engagement, though some of his appointments were made several years in advance and in distant parts of the country. This strict faithfulness of the preacher secured the implicit confidence of the people. Once, it is said, he appointed a meeting for a certain day and hour and place, two years in advance, in a rude village in Virginia. At the designated time and place the people gathered and confidently awaited his arrival. At the expiration of the appointed hour a thin, grizzled old man, with long white beard and dressed in a shabby black suit and a torn straw hat, that flapped its broken brim in his face, drove leisurely up to the gathering. It was Dow, punctual to a moment. He alighted, passed through the throng without a word, mounted the platform, and announced that, "by the grace of God, the meeting would now be begin."

One morning recently I visited the old home of the famous preacher. It is in a cleft of the hills in the northwestern part of the town of Montville—a low, rambling, two-story country farm-house, upholding a corpulent stone chimney, and thrusting out into the stony, sterile pasture land acquisitive ells and angles. The old house is occupied by relatives of Dow (by marriage), who came to live with his widow a short time before her death, a few years ago. Dow was twice married; but he died without children.

"I don't suppose," said my informant, "that there's a prominent spot round here that the old man has not preached and prayed on more than half a dozen times. This is the right kind of a country," the speaker continued, cynically, with a sweep of the hand toward its stony fields and pastures, thatched with briers and bayberry bushes, to produce a religion hard enough to suit anybody. No wonder that the preachers were tough. No nonsense about 'em. There's material enough lying round loose here to turn out a hell without any great strain on the imagination. The old man got his religion and his mission to preach direct from here and from God. He didn't belong to no denomination, but set out on his own hook. He didn't take no pay, and went about as the apostles did, wherever the spirit called him. Lord, he used to sail into preachers that got salaries! He had ideas of his own, and was independent of every one and everything—'specially fashion. He always wore his beard long when everybody else shaved theirs off, and he wore an old straw hat, summer and winter, with the brim half tore off. He was particular to wear it in winter. Everybody went to hear him, and when it was known that 'Old Dow' was going to preach, all the other meetings were deserted. The boys sometimes put up jobs on him, though. I recollect once that he was to preach in an orchard, and a big crowd gathered to hear him. Well, just before the meeting began the fellows got him a great hogshead to stand on, and filled it about two-thirds full of water. They put in the head rather loosely, and waited for fun. Dow mounted on the barrel, gave out his text, got fired up, and was prancing and thumping round on that barrel head in lively style, and suddenly in she went, splash, slush, boards, Dow, straw hat and all. The water was about up to his neck, and he scrambled out dripping all over. Jerusalem, how the people laughed, and how Dow—well, he went right on preaching on the ground, but (significantly) he had commenced on grace, mercy, and peace, but he wound up on hell fire and eternal damnation.

"Another anecdote, illustrating the ready wit of Dow, is well known, but it is a fact, and is worth telling again. The old man was lodging over night with a certain minister, whose pulpit he was to occupy on the following day (Sunday). The clergyman, with a view of getting the best of Dow, proposed that the latter should preach from a text that should not be announced to him until the moment before he was to speak. Dow accepted the proposal and the next day, as he entered the pulpit, the clergyman handed him a slip of paper bearing these words: 'And Baalam saddled his ass.' Dow stepped to the front and said: 'My friends, I am to speak to you to-night from the text: 'And Balaam saddled his ass.' 'And Balaam saddled his ass,' he repeated in a loud voice, looking gravely over the audience. 'Balaam, I take it, my friends,' be continued, in a slow, solemn style, 'refers to your minister, his salary is his saddle, and the congregation is his ass.'"

"To the same point is another story: One cold, blustering day Dow was driving in his sleigh along a narrow country road that was banked high with snow. He encountered a man who was driving in the opposite direction. There was only one path, and that in the centre of the road; one or the other must turn out. Dow took in the situation, at a glance, and rising erect in his seat, whip in hand and with threatening visage and manner, called out sternly: 'Turn out, turn out, I say, or I'll serve you as I did a man just back here.' The stranger, overawed, nervously obeyed, and wallowed through the deep snow on the roadside till he could regain the path. Then he turned toward the retiring figure and asked somewhat angrily: 'Well, how did you serve that other man?' 'Why,' Dow replied composedly, 'he wouldn't turn out for me, so I turned out for him.'

"One of the funniest incidents in Dow's life, and which I shall never forget, was the suit against him in which two mill owners charged that he had illegally applied water privileges. The outlet of Oxoboxo pond is a noble stream, that tumbles over a rocky bed for several miles, until it empties into the Thames river, a few miles above New London. Along its banks are many of the most flourishing mill properties in the country. Well, Dow took it into his head that he wanted a mill at the point where the brook poured out of the pond, and also a larger reservoir than was provided by the old dam. Hence he raised and extended the dam several feet. The mill owners below complained that the addition to the dam interfered with their water supply and threatened to prosecute. Dow cooly told them to go ahead and prosecute, declaring that he held his title to the mill site direct from the great Indian chief who formerly owned the country. He went on grinding in his mill, and at length suit was brought against him, in the Norwich court, to recover $2,000 and costs. The case was decided against him, and an appeal was taken to the Superior Court. Dow watched the proceedings closely and critically, and when he learned that the decision of the higher court was hostile to him he strode hastily out of the court room without a word. He sprang into his wagon and drove home like mad. Without waiting to fasten his horse he called to his men and hurried down to the dam. Pointing to the flood-gates he cried in his shrill treble tones, "Throw 'em all open, boys. They w-a-n-t w-a-t-e-r, and they shall have w-a-t-e-r. If it is wrong to hold the water it is right to let it go." A deluging rainstorm had prevailed for several days, and al the streams were swollen to twice their ordinary size. As the gates went up the pond went out with a whoop and a rush. The whole country along the stream was overflowed, and about every dam between his mill and the Thames river was swept clean. "I guess they'll have water enough now," said Dow, with impurturbable face, as he looked at the sweeping torrent.

"In one of his pilgramages through the backwoods of Pennsylvania, Dow entered a rude settlement on the outskirts of civilization. He was to preach in the village church in the evening. The man in whose house he was to tarry over night had recently lost an axe by theft. The loss of such an implement was too serious in those days to be borne resignedly, and the farmer bitterly bemoaned his misfortune to Dow, representing the difficulties of obtaining a new tool. "Just keep quiet," said the preacher, mysteriously, and with a confident manner, "and I'll get your axe for you."

"On the way to the church in the evening Dow stooped down by the roadside, picked up two large, round stones and placed them in his pocket. He quietly entered the pulpit and waited until the congregation had assembled, and the deep silence preceding the opening of the service reigned in the house. Then, advancing to the pulpit edge, with a stone in each hand, he cried in a loud commanding voice, 'My friend (calling him by name) has lost a valuable axe. It was stolen from him. The eye of God is in every place. I see the thief before me in the audience, and I am about to throw this stone (poising the missile in the air) at his head.' He accompanied his words with a quick emphatic gesture, a stout-built rough man in the centre of the throng dodged his head instantly one side to escape the expected shot. 'There's your thief,' Dow shouted to his friend, pointing to the man; 'go and get your axe.'

"Dow carried on his journeys a medicine that was called, 'Dow's physic.' It was an excellent remedy for a number of complaints, and the old man sold it as he traveled, thereby realizing sufficient profit to meet the trifling expenses of his peregrinations.

"He died in Alexandria, Va., at a ripe age, of the effects of exposure in the discharge of his ministerial duties."

FAMINE IN CHINA.

Resulting from Failure of Three Successive Crops.

[London Saturday Review.]

The scene of the famine is the vast delta plain which forms one of the most noticeable features in the surface of China, and which includes the provinces of Chihle Shanse, Shense, and Honan. This immense plateau covers an area of 246,721 square miles, and is inhabited by a population of upward of seventy millions. The soil, which consists almost entirely of losses, is so highly productive when watered by seasonable rains that the district covered by it used to be regarded as the Eden of China. But on the other hand, it is easily percolated by water, and consequently fails to retain moisture for any but short periods, while a few days' dry weather is enough to convert the surface into dust. Tradition says that in bygone ages the mountains which fringe the plain on all sides were thickly wooded, and that in those halcyon days constant and temperate showers almost invariably ensured to the farmers rich and plenteous crops; but at the present time so completely have these forests been destroyed that from Peking to Hankow—a distance of 700 miles—scarcely a tree or a shrub is to be seen, except in the immediate neighborhood of some of the villages. Without recognizing this wholesale clearing of timber as the cause, old men say that now rain falls less frequently and with greater vehemence than formerly, and that the showers which used to water the earth at seed-time can no longer be reckoned upon.

But at the present moment it is not a question of the failure of one year's crops, but of three, and this triple calamity is aggravated by the fact that during several previous seasons the yield was far below the average. What, then, is the result? it is this—that seventy millions of people are in the direct want of food, of whom it is reckoned that nine millions are actually starving. The imagination fails to picture the amount of misery and distress represented by these figures, and the accounts which reach this country from missionaries and others on the spot, of houses tenanted only by the starved dead, of thousands of emaciated corpses lying by the roadside and in the streets of villages, of the frantic efforts made by some to gain nourishment from the bark of trees, the thatch from the roofs of houses, and even from earth and slate-stone, give us but a faint glimpse of the unutterable woe which has overwhelmed a population nearly twice as numerous as that of the whole German empire.

One of the most horrible aspects of severe and long-continued want is the prominence which the instinctive law of self-preservation almost invariably attains at the expense of every human tie and of every virtue: The gnawings of hunger gradually blunt and destroy every feeling which is not centered in self, and there is always the suggestion ready to hand, that, as food for the household is not to be had, it is better that one or two of its members should be sacrificed for the rest. There is no reason to suppose that the sufferers in China yielded more readily to the temptation than others have done under similar circumstances, but now at least the traffic in human beings is openly carried on. Husbands sell their wives, and parents their children, in open market.

A traveler recently returned from China writes: "When I left the country a respectable married woman could be easily bought for six dollars and a little girl for two. In cases, however, where it was found impossible to dispose of their children, parents have been known to kill them sooner than witness their prolonged sufferings, in many instances throwing themselves afterward down wells, or committing suicide by arsenic." A less avowed form of selfishness, but not the less cruel, is the desertion of households by the bread-winners. Thousands of able-bodied men are daily emigrating from the famine-stricken districts to Mongolis and elsewhere, leaving the old men, women and children to die of hunger or to struggle through as best they may.

Highly Indignant.

Amely Bolte, writing from Carlsruhe to the *Woman's Journal*, says: "You often have reports of the pedestrian exploits of a lady called 'Bertha von Hillern.' The authoress of 'Only a Girl,' Frau Wilhelmine von Hillern, wife of the Chamberlain of the Grand Duke of Baden, not aware of her husband having any namesake in America, feels highly indignant at such abuse of her name, and begs of you to inquire in how far the lady who goes by that name is entitled to bear it and to disgrace it by a notoriety far from flattering to her."

ECHO.

Pealing from sun-flushed crag at fall of day,
Whispering at noon about the pathless wood,
Mourning in yon black hollow, and away,
Flying athwart the broad breast of the flood,
No foot can follow thee, no tongue can speak
Of the wild sorrow trembling in thy cry:
But Pity fain would range the world and seek,
Somewhere, the passion of thy love-bright eye.
Echo! and kiss the tear from thy pale cheek,
And bid thee die!

Alas, immortal sorrow! Love may fail
From the gray-dust that shapes the heart of man;
The magic lights of evening flush and pale
O'er the deep grave, and all the stars are wan
With one night's tears. But clear and sad, and wild,
At earliest dawn, and e'er the sun has climb
Yon bank of ruddy cloud that lies high piled
Along the sea, e'er light breaks on the foam,
I hear thee cry "Narcissus!" Hush, poor child,
He cannot come!

*

So many voices cry about the world
For their dead youth—dead in its own despite;
That knew not of the dreadful die it hurled,
Staking one hour of noon against long night!
But surely, somewhere in the deepest deep,
Beneath the golden water where he died,
Thy loved one, Echo, lies in tranced sleep:
And, sometime, he will wake to claim and keep
Thee for his bride.

All the Year Round.

Yes, true prophet, Echo lay entranced
A million years or more upon this earth,
And millions searched and sought in vain to find
The deep hidden secret of his wondrous birth.
On Jersey sands at length it came to light,
Echo was nabbed, found guilty and confined
Condemned to act obedient to the will
Of EDISON,* who caught him—*in his mind.*

*P. S. Every echoing hill or hollow is an Edison machine; but he alone found out how to wind the thing up; how to bottle up language.

HEREDITY OF CRIME.

The Grandson of a Parricide Beheaded for Killing his Mother.

At Eureux, in France, about the middle of last month, Emmanuel Modeste Louchard was beheaded for killing his mother. It was a frightfully deliberate murder for an ignoble motive—gain. Emmanuel Modeste Louchard beat out his old mother's brains with a hammer; then he cut her to pieces, limbs and body, the womb that had borne him and the breast that had suckled him, and wheeling the ghastly fragments in a barrel across the fields, dumped them in a hole in a lonely place; last, he flung the head into an oven and baked it to prevent the features from being recognized! The prisoner had been led to believe that he would not be executed, and it was only the evening before the execution that his keeper told Louchard that he would be guillotined at daybreak. Only a few minutes before the prisoner had been talking to a keeper about his plans and hopes, and the delight with which he would return to his dogs and sheep—he was a shepherd—and the shock of the disclosure was frightful. The doctor's utmost skill was called into requisition, and for a long time it looked as if Roch would have to execute a furious madman, unconscious of right or wrong, pleasure or pain. And when Louchard came out of his first frightful paroxysm it was to fall into a stupor of terror no less horrible. They offered him brandy and coffee, but he would only from time to time wet his lips with eau sucre. At a few minutes before 6 the prisoner was handed over to Roch, bound and prepared for the scaffold. The details of the execution are sufficiently horrible, but less interesting to the general reader than the experiences of the victim's grandfather, ninety years ago.

Jean Louchard was the only son of a blacksmith, named Mathurin Louchard. The father learned one day that his son was a free-thinker. A hot dispute followed, ending with the old man's peremtory injunction to the boy to hold his tongue. The boy retorted sarcastically that his father had a curious way of convincing an opponent, and his father turned him out of doors incontinently and refused all his overtures for a reconciliation.

A cousin of Master Mathurin Louchard had a little while before come to live with him, the Widow Verdier, who brought with her her daughter Helen, a pretty and loveable girl, being in both respects unlike her mother. The girl had fallen in love with Jean, and Jean with the girl, but the mother hated the young man and when he was turned out of doors labored assiduously to keep his father incensed against him. She was successful, for first the old man disinherited the son; then—it should have been said that he was a widower—he pressed his attentions on Helena, attentions, which Mme. Verdier encouraged.

Jean meanwhile had found work with one Lecointre, afterwards to become a noted member of the Convention, and his master advised him to elope with his sweetheart. On an appointed night he went to his father's house; he waited long, but the girl did not appear; then he heard piercing shrieks from the interior of the dwelling, and, breaking in the door, found that Mme. Verdier had discovered the plans of her daughter, and pouncing on her as the girl was stealing to the door, was beating her unmercifully, while his father looked grimly on.

The young man sprang to rescue and protect his sweetheart; the father stepped forward to upbraid him, and at last in fury spat in the boy's face, and when the latter reviled him violently sprang on him with a crowbar, aiming at him a blow that would certainly have killed him had the weapon in descending not struck the wall of the narrow passage. Jean strove to fly, but Mme. Verdier was blocking the doorway, so, dodging a second blow he rushed past his father towards the workshop, intending to escape thence through the window into the street. The door was locked, and as Jean dashed against it his father hurled the heavy sledge-hammer at him, smashing a panel, then grappled with his son. The young man succeeded in wrenching the hammer from his furious father; and, throwing him to the ground, dashed the door frem its hinges, flung down the hammer behind him and escaped. As he flung it from him the old man was struggling to his feet, the heavy mass of iron struck him on the temple and left him dead.

The son was wild with grief when he learned what he had done, and would not defend himself at the trial. He was sentenced to death after torture, August 2, 1788, being the date fixed. The condemned had crowds of friends, who threatened to make trouble. Sanson had a stout paling erected round the scaffold, and the magistrates took upon themself to advance the time of execution by two hours, that all might be over ere the townsmen were awake.

At 2 A. M. Sanson went to the prison. He saw the same men in the place, evidently keeping sentry. Louchard, rising in his cell, calm, though pale, listened to the reading of his sentence without fear, and murmured at its close!—"Poor father! in two hours I will explain all to him!" "It is time to go," presently said the executioner. "You can be in no greater hurry than I am, sir," the condemned man replied courteously. At 4:30, in the early dawn of the day, the death cart moved out from the prison-gate.

One glance showed that the precautions against excessive publicity were in vain. The streets were crowded, and deafening clamors arose the instant the cart was seen. With difficulty could the cortege press its way onwards. The prisoner, who had at his arrest felt the full weight of popular detestation, fancied the hoots and curses were launched at him.

At the corner of the Rue de Satory a piercing cry was heard and a girl was seen waiving her handkerchief. Jean Louchard recognized his mistress, and struggling to his feet in the cart, tried to smile, and cried "Adieu, Helen! Adieu!"

"Say au revoir, Jean—not good bye," thundered a gigantic smith who was walking by the wheel, and he added "Shall good fellows like these be broken on the wheel?"

The guards were overpowered but the prisoner refused to escape, and had to be borne away by his friends. Some say he was subsequently retaken and executed. However this may be, he was the grandfather of the murderer who died last month.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

JOHN S. CLARKE sails for Europe next Wednesday.

THE London clubs from which Colonel Valentine Baker withdrew have re-elected him as a member.

HUGO'S poem, "Le Pape," prepared long ago, but held back till Pio Nono should die will appear on the 11th inst.

ROSENTHAL'S picture of "Elaine" was painted from a living model, a San Francisco belle, whose head has been turned by the distinction.

A RICH Belgian philanthropist gave the Government $100,000 a few days ago to help to educate the orphans of people killed in railroad accidents.

A HARTFORD preacher who bought a bottle of lager has been denounced from another pulpit in that city. Connecticut beer is certainly open to criticism.

POOR Prevost-Paradol's daughter, Lucy, is dead, only a few weeks after her brother's suicide. Her elder sister is a nun, and the family is thus extinct.

A CONCLUSIVE reply has been given to Mr. Mallock's clever articles in the *Nineteenth Century*, entitled "Is Life worth Living?" The answer is, "It depends on the *liver*."

IN San Francisco there are 45,000 voters, 30,000 of whom pay no taxes. Of this last 30,000 there is a larger percentage of men who are sitting with folded hands waiting for something to turn up.

DR. DIO LEWIS says that the moment you try to tell a workingman how to live well for the least money, that moment he considers you to be an enemy. This is also Miss Corson's experience.

THEY say Lotta has caught the spring fever, and so will not play on Saturday nights. But she is really not strong, and her physicians advise her to go to some of the European springs for her health.

THE courts of assize in Belgium have rarely had such a number of heavy crimes before them as at this moment. The fact is attributed to the virtual abolition of the punishment of death by the non-carrying out of capital sentences.

THE Rev. Jasper, of Richmond, remains unshaken in his convictions that the sun moves. By special request he repeated his famous sermon on Sunday, with additions and improvements, before the white and colored *elite* of the capital of Virginia.

"DON'T be afraid, gentlemen! The violin is safe!" cried the auctioneer at the Hotel Drouot in Paris the other day, when a table at his side crowded with bidders gave way. The precious violin was a Stradivarius, signed and dated 1709, and it sold for $4,-200.

ALTHOUGH the low admissions to the Paris theatres necessitate their being subsidized by the State, their gross income is subject to the levy of a fixed percentage for the poor, and manager after manager fails. A bill has been brought into the Chamber to transfer this levy from the receipts to the net profits.

W. P. LONGLEY of Texas, who killed thirty-two men in the course of his varied and exciting career, is now preparing for the gallows. The Appellate Court has refused to interfere in his behalf, and several thousand anxious Texans feel confident that they will not be deprived of their long anticipated hanging bee.

No public man of England ever mingled so much pursuit of everything in the form of indulgence with so much parliamentary activity as did Charles James Fox. From the dinner he went to the debate, from the debate to the gaming table, and returned to his bed by daylight, freighted with parliamentary applause, plundered of his last disposable guinea, and fevered with sleeplessness and agitation, to go through the same round within the next twenty-four hours. He kept no table and no house, but every house and table of his party in politics was at his disposal.

SATURDAY *Review*:—"Prince Bismarck is entirely alone in Germany, not only from intellectual superiority and the eminence of an exceptional position, but from the habits of his life. He never works with any one, never knows any one, never trusts any one. He is not even satisfied with unlimited dictation; his favor cannot be purchased even by the blindest acquiescence in his wishes. He only feels truly himself when he can bully his vassals and mock at honest, plodding subordinates. For Germany this is a misfortune."

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FERNANDO WOOD will open the debate on the Tariff bill on the 4th inst., in a carefully prepared explanation of the bill. Speaking of the vote on Tuesday, the New York *Herald* says it shows the full strength of the opponents of the bill, and in the end they may not even hold this strength, for an examination of the bill will probably gain it some votes from the present opposition. The New York *Evening Post*—free trade—has these comments:

The bill has won a standing and a position that will have to be attacked from the front. Its opponents cannot now resist its consideration, and it must be assailed section by section and article by article. This does not put the measure exactly where its friends wish it to be, namely, in a position where it will stand or fall entirely on its merits; but no Tariff bill will ever stand entirely on its merits, because the very breadth and comprehensiveness of a tariff and the number of vested interests that it affects will lead those interests to combine. A, the representative of a district where woolen fabrics are produced, would perhaps be content with the extinction of the wool schedule; but the only way he can gain his end will be by agreeing to vote with B, who wants the old duties on earthenware. So the circle of combination is rounded, and a Tariff bill has no such fair opportunity to rest on its merits as a different kind of bill might have. Nevertheless, this is a form of opposition that any Tariff bill must incur, and it may as well be incurred by the Wood Tariff bill as by any other.

THE Republican State Committee waited to ascertain the date of the Democratic Convention and then anticipated it by one week. As both the Republican and the Greenback Conventions will be held in advance of the Democratic, we presume those who favored a late Convention in our party, for the reason they desired the other parties to put their platform and candidates first in the field, will be satisfied.

A BELL PUNCH LAW.

We printed on the first page last week an interesting account of the workings of the MOFFETT liquor law in Virginia. It will be seen that it lifts $600,000 yearly tax from the shoulders of the producing classes and lays it upon men who usually slip through life without taxation. The authors of the law claim that it practically solves the temperance question. Strange as it may seem, the liquor seller professes himself overjoyed with it, for he raises the price of his drinks and gets more than the tax from his customers.

The law taxes each alcoholic drink 2½ cents, and each glass of ale, beer, or porter half a cent. A specific license to sell is also required. The tax is collected through the use of a bell register, similar to the one used in some of our street cars. The penalty for a wilful failure to register is imprisonment not less than one month and not more than twelve. Officials who make false returns can be sent to the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than three years. The authorities say that the law is fairly enforced, and claim that it will save Virginia from bankruptcy.

The MOFFETT law went through the Virginia Legislature after a hot fight. It was made an issue in the last election. Its opponents were completely overthrown, and did not return enough members to call the ayes and noes on amotion for its repeal. It is no longer an experiment, but a success, and is accepted as the settled policy of the State in dealing with the excise question. In other States, also, it is receiving much attention. The Lousiana Senate passed the measure before its adjournment, and it is now before the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Iowa, Kentucky, New York and Maryland. Chicago and Cincinnati are both aroused on the subject, and anxious for the "bell punch" for purposes of municipal revenue. At Harrisburg on Tuesday, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, reported favorably on "an act to provide for a tax on the sale of liquors," by the bell-punch system of registration. If this law does not pass at this session, it is likely it will at the next, and may become here, as it did in Virginia, an issue at the polls. The importance of the subject warrants us in giving the annexed abstract of the law proposed in this State:

It provides substantially that, after January 1, 1879, all dealers in spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors, except such as are hereinafter excepted, shall pay a tax of one cent on each drink of alcoholic or vinous liquors, or any admixture thereof, and a tax of one-half cent upon each drink of malt liquor sold or drunk on the premises of any one licensed to sell at retail, said taxes to be paid into the county treasury. Every person or firm engaged in the sale of liquors at retail shall have attached to the counter over which said liquors are sold one register marked alcoholic liquors, and one marked malt liquors. Said designation shall be marked on the face of said registers in letters not less than one inch in length. Each bell in said registers shall be struck by means of mechanism for that purpose, and for each drink sold at each stroke of said bell shall be registered on a dial on said register the number of drinks sold. Said register shall have stamped on it in legible letters, "Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," and also the coat-of-arms of the State. The registers shall be furnished by the State to the county treasurers of different counties. Each person procuring a license to sell liquor at retail shall obtain from said county treasurer the requisite number of registers which shall be furnished at cost, and attach the same to the counter on the premises where the liquor is to be sold, the same to be attached under the supervision of the collector of taxes in the respective counties, ward, or city where said persons proposing to do business may reside. When registers are once fixed by said collector of taxes they shall not be removed for any purpose whatever, unless it be to save them from destruction by fire, mob, or otherwise, except by said tax collectors, who shall have supervision of all the register. When such retailer discontinues business the registers must be returned to the county treasury, who shall refund the first purchase money therefor, and the county treasurer shall also give a receipt for money so refunded. It shall be the duty of all persons having a register on their premises to properly register the sale of all drinks in presence of purchasers thereof. If spirituous liquor is sold in larger quantities than by the drink, the crank of the register must be revolved so as to register four drinks sold; for each pint of malt liquor sold, the register must be made to mark two drinks sold. Such taxes as may become due shall be paid on the first day of each month or whenever called upon by the tax collector.

We presume this is a copy of the Virginia law. The law is silent as to whether the revenue shall go to the State or the county; and in this respect, should the bill pass, we would like to see it amended, that the "bell punch" revenues shall be put into the city treasury. Estimating the saloons in Pittsburgh at 800, and crediting them with an average business of ten dollars a day, we have $8,000 daily as the amount expended for spirituous and malt beverages. This would probably represent 24,000 drinks of wine or spirits and 80,000 of beer or ale. Carried out for three hundred days in a year, at the rate specified in the bill from the House Committee of Ways and Means, and we would have a revenue of nearly two hundred thousand dollars annually in Pittsburgh from this source. The rates in this bill, however, are unequal. The Virginia scale is a half cent on malt liquors, the same as proposed here, but on wine or spirts it is two and a half cents, while in the bill pending at Harrisburg it is only one cent. This should be made two cents, to accord with the eternal fitness of things, and this would increase the revenue $72,000, making the whole amount over $250,000 annually.

If the tax is to go to the State or county, very little interest will be felt in the enactment of the law; but if it goes to the City Treasury we see a certain and speedy way of relief from our financial embarrassments, by a tax that will cripple no industry or business, but will be levied on a luxury, not as an article of manufacture or merchandise, but on its consumption. To say the least the question is one well worthy of careful investigation.

THE CAMERON PLAN.

The early date fixed for the Republican State Convention in this State, was of course in accordance with the will of the CAMERON faction. They have made a pretty thorough canvass for HOYT—that is sent out orders to their lieutenants in the different counties—and he is as ready for a victorious tussle in Convention to-day as he would be in midsummer. Colonel-Recorder ($50,000) QUAY moved the 15th of May as the date for the Convention, in Committee, and it was weakly opposed by the few friends of Gen BEAVER, Superintendent WICKERSHAM and Spread Eagle GROW, all of whom have gubernatorial aspirations, with just about as good prospect of being called to the throne of Bulgaria as accepted by the CAMERONS. The vote on making the Convention a month later than QUAY proposed stood 17 for and 53 against. Then QUAY's date was unanimously adopted.

There seems to be a little doubt of HOYT's nomination, unless the managers reach the conclusion it will endanger CAMERON's chances. In that event it is well understood they will accept ARMSTRONG, who is to be the National candidate, and sell out everything to secure the Legislature. HOYT is the merest toady of the CAMERON ring, but it is claimed for him has acquired a certain popularity among the lawless elements of the anthracite region. He can be put up or put down, just as the emergencies of the canvass dictate to the managers.

Philadelphia will either receive the nomination of Lieutenant Governor in the person of the younger MCMICHAEL of the *North American*, or Secretary of Internal Affairs in DUNKEL, State Senator, and a "gilded butterfly" of HARTRANFT's staff. They will be fit associates of HOYT on the ticket and in the administration of the State Government, should the CAMERONS carry the State. Probably a "safe man" from the oil regions will be put on the ticket for one of the two offices, after Philadelphia is provided for with one of them. The CAMERONS appreciate the fact there is trouble for them in the oil counties this fall.

It seems to be definitely determined Chief Justice AGNEW is to be slaughtered, and Judge STERRETT given another chance for a twenty year term on the Supreme bench. The Chief Justice of late has given grievous offense to the ring managers, by the caustic administered to some of their schemes, in his opinions from the bench. He has fallen into the habit of calling things by their right names. The Chief Justice is a brave, able and pure man, and his withdrawal from the bench will be a matter of regret to the people, but as the ring has decreed it, there is no appeal for Republicans. There is talk of making him an independent candidate, but it will amount to nothing. If Judge STERRETT can make his election this fall (about which we have more doubt than we had last year in his race with Judge TRUNKEY) he will be well provided for; but if he fails of an election, making two successive defeats within two years, he may hang his harp on the willows, so far as judicial or political preferment is concerned hereafter. He will be effectually shelved.

THE POWER OF ACCUMULATION.

A single dollar if allowed to accumulate at the rate of only four per cent. per annum, compounded, will in about 294 years amount to one thousand. In 294 years more, it will amount to one million; in 294 years more, it will amount to one thousand millions; and in 294 years more, it will amount to a thousand thousand millions of dollars. It is obvious, therefore, that within comparatively modern history, a single dollar if allowed to be compounded yearly at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, would have accumulated to a sum greater than all the money now in the world.

Assuming a fund of one hundred millions of dollars—a sum which one individual in this country is said to possess, to be compounded at the above rate for 294 years, it will amount to the enormous sum of a hundred thousand millions of dollars. Even in 70 years, or an ordinary life-time, it would amount to one thousand five hundred millions.

This shows in a striking manner the accumulative power of entailed property which yields profits from the labor of tenants, mines, etc; even if that should be no more than 4 per cent. to be annually added.

Nature has provided against the destructive effect of unlimited accumulation of her productions, by introducing counter-destruction methods, which at frequent intervals break the chain. Calculation shows that the unchecked accumulation of human beings would long since have overrun the whole earth; and even the most insignificant of animal existences, if allowed to propagate continuously, would in an incredibly short period lead to a similar result. It is the same with vegetation; any plant whatever, if it could go on reproducing in an unbroken chain, would soon occupy the whole surface of the globe. Such is the power of unrestrained accumulation. The chain is, however, in all instances in nature broken by an almost infinite variety of contrivances, and thus equilibrium is maintained; excepting where it may sometimes be interfered with by man's operations; though, generally, the works of mankind tend to strengthen or sustain the equilibrium. In financial matters, however, there appear to be a strong tendency to lengthen the links and the chain itself, by the accumulation of capital, in new ways. Indeed, it has become much more than at endency during the present century, and particularly within the last half century; and, singular as it may seem, our Democratic form of Government, as it has been conducted, has favored the undue accumulation of capital, through special privileges granted to the comparatively few, whereby they have secured corporate advantages enabling them to tax the many, and often suddenly to accumulate large fortunes.

Agrarianism is not only impossible, it is undesirable; and no man of ordinary sense would encourage measures looking to such a utopian idea. On the other hand, the other extreme, where a few men in a country are possessed of immense wealth, and the masses are suffering through poverty, is in the present era of general intelligence, an abnormal state of affairs, which is not at all utopian, but actual.

Legislation is the parent of all corporations and corporate privileges, through and by means of which, in the United States, capital is attracted from the masses and centered in a few representative individuals. Now and then an individual, like JAY GOULD for example, acquires vast capital; but if his history is traced, it will be found to rest almost entirely upon speculations in stocks, bonds, etc., of corporations. The ROTHSCHILDS, an unincorporated firm, now wield an immense capital, exceptionally so; yet much of this wealth has been obtained through extensive negotiations in connection with corporations, and governments, and through brain-work speculations on a large scale, all over the financial world. Their own capital now serves them instead of corporate power—which indeed they can buy, whenever they need it, in almost any, if not in every country. If the ROTHSCHILDS hold together, and transmit their wealth and consequent influence to descendants of equal financial ability, and thus make the firm practically a perennial corporation, NO limit can be assigned to their future possessions. States never die, is an old remark; it is not, however, strictly speaking true in practice, although correct in theory. States now a days, do get rich, become bankrupt, or repudiators, and sometimes meet with political death. It is somewhat the same with corporations; theoretically, they may be perpetuated, but actually, they often become afflicted with a disease called "booming and squandering," which sometimes terminates in a fatal complaint called "irregularity," or by the impolite expression wholesale stealing. These financial diseases break the chain of accumulation, and "distribute" the capital; but only to be again "set up," in another "form," as we printers might express it.

Another safetyv alve in the multiplicity of monetary corporation, is found in the dividends, which is another mode of breaking the chain of accumulating capital; but too often, only through unfaithful or incompetent management, the dividends cease, the managers explode, or hang themselves, and the assets become game, a thing to be hunted for. Now, unfortunately, in such transactions, the numerous stockholders lose all whilst a few somebodys gather in all; so that even in the explosion of a corporation, capital still runs from the many to the few; though the continuity of accumulation is in such cases broken.

The theory of our government seems essentially different from its practice. It has the form of Democracy, under which no people on earth have had a smaller or less potential voice than our own. The power of the people was accumulated in the hands of a few men, who directed all affairs, civil, military, and political, to suit themselves. Nature, or the American Constitution, provided, as was supposed, a remedy for this sort of political accumulation, by popular periodical elections; yet the few, who had been so long in power, openly defied the will of the people, and actually seated a man in the Presidential chair who was undoubtedly defeated at the polls, and kept out the man whom the people had elected. Is this Democracy?

The American people need fear nothing from without; all their danger lies within. The danger to the bulk of the citizens, is the undue accumulation of wealth and political power in a few hands, to be employed, not for the good of the people, but for the accumulation of more personal wealth and political power.

If the masses have a party representing them and their real interests, it is the Democracy; otherwise they have no party whatever. To the Democratic party, and to no other, can the people of the United States turn with any hope of protection against the political accumulation of power inimical to their welfare, and against deadly, grinding monopolies. It is yet in the power of the voters of Pennsylvania to free themselves from the political shackles which have been put upon them, and thus to ensure a proper Democratic representation in the United States House and Senate. Pennsylvania must break the Radical chain, which now binds her, body, and soul, to CAMERON, MACKEY, and *"addition, division and silence."*

MR. COX of the Committee on Library, has reported a plan to the House for additional accommodations for the books of the Congressional Library. The library now contains 331,118 books and 110,000 pamphlets. Of these about 40,000 are law books. Owing to the lack of shelf-room, a large portion of these books are on the floor, the library only having shelf-room for 260,000 volumes, leaving seventy or eighty thousand books not properly cared for. During the past year over 20,000 books and 2,600 maps and pamphlets have been added, and the annual rate of increase is 20,000 volumes. The rooms are stacked up with books and works of art, leaving little space for parties using the library, and the situation is described by Mr. Cox and the Librarian as simply disgraceful, and the splendid library going to ruin for want of accommodations. It is proposed to erect a suitable building for it, and money for that purpose would certainly be more profitably invested than in the proposed building for the Centennial museum. The articles to be stored in the latter institution are not as destructible as books, and are not as valuable.

TO MAKE the decision in the TILDEN income tax case clear to the public, the case in point may be presented as follows: The United States sued Mr. TILDEN for a balance claimed to be due under the Income Tax law. Mr. TILDEN set up in his answer that he had been assessed under the income tax and had paid his assessment. The United States replied that, even admitting this, they had still the right to sue for a further sum that they claimed should have been paid. Mr. TILDEN's counsel demurred to this right, and the point of law was argued before Judge BLATCHFORD, who decided that the plaintiffs have the right to sue for the sums claimed. Owing to the large number of similar cases, and the great amount of money involved, this question will probably be carried before the Supreme Court of the United States. If confirmed, the questions of fact will be tried.

THE figures of the votes of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania railroad, on Tuesday, as they footed up after the ballots were counted, are instructive, and we commend them to the consideration of all who are interested in the present and future of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They are as follows:

FOR THE REGULAR TICKET.

	Shares.
Highest vote	479,276
Lowest vote	420,049

OPPOSITON TICKET.

Thomas Potter	66,629
A. J. Derbyshire	46,314

TRUST SCHEME.

Majority report	375,209
Minority report	105,885

This is as substantial an endorsement of Colonel SCOTT and the Directors who are of his way of thinking about the proper method of managing the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as they could have asked.

IN the State Senate Mr. GAZZAM has reported favorably a House bill, preventing the sale of articles of traffic or merchandise within one mile of any camp meeting held for religious worship within this State. This makes a circle of two miles in diameter and six in circumference, within which all business of a mercantile character is prohibited. How many of such circles there will be in the State, if the bill becomes a law, cannot be known, but they will, of course, be very numerous, and thus control over a large amount of territory and over the actions of thousands of citizens of Pennsylvania will be conferred upon a certain religious sect by the Legislature. No such bill should be passed.

THE Coroner's jury in the case of ALICE KERNAN concluded its investigation yesterday, returning a verdict against MARSHALL as principal and STROUP as aiding in procuring an abortion. They are both in jail on a charge of murder by the Coroner. The jury also censure the managers of the Homœopathic Hospital, for gross negligence for "permitting an intoxicated physician, whom they did not know, to take charge of a patient admitted to the institution." The evidence so far elicited in the abortion case leaves little doubt as to who are the guilty parties. The subject now rests with the courts, juries and prosecuting officials.

WE never hear the inquiry made by anxious aspirants for office or the ordinary news gatherer as to how is Philadelphia on the political situation. Democrats have been taught sharp lessons by the impecunious delegates from that city who violated their most solemn pledges, and sold their honor and votes for one hundred dollars, so that it seems to be useless to ask about or depend upon about three-fourths of them. They have been badly demoralized by a few up-starts who have obtained money in some way, but ought to be shoved aside by decent men, and the credit of the city redeemed.

THE hardened woman who last Friday cruelly murdered her aged mother has been indicted by the Grand Jury at Syracuse, N. Y. She had threatened to "fix the old woman so she will never throw any more slops on that doorstep again." When the Coroner's inquest had fastened the crime upon its perpetrator, and she had been thrust into the Syracuse jail, she ate a hearty supper and joked with anybody having the stomach to listen. The crime occurred at the village bearing the Roman name of Cicero.

THE latest mails from Rio de Janeiro bring information relating to the Madeira & Mamore Railway that will greatly interest those whose friends have gone out in the expeditions of the Messrs. COLLINS. It is in the shape of reliable and authoritative contradictions of statements made by interested parties, that the railroad employes would be exposed to attacks of Indians and the dangers of an unhealthy climate. There are no hostile Indians and the climate is exceptionally healthy on the Madeira river.

THE removal of the Sheriff of Butler county by legal proceedings under the provision of the Constitution forbidding the use of corrupt means by candidates in election contests, inspired like proceedings against Sheriffs of Schuylkill, Northampton and Luzerne county, but Attorney General LEAR has denied the writ of quo warranto and ended the crusade. As he decided the cases on their merits, it is fair to assume that the complaints against those officers were unwarranted.

GENERAL EWING has returned to Washington from his interview with the New York bankers without having surrendered any of his hostility to the resumption act. He says the reports in the New York press misrepresent everything and that he met with but one man who believed that resumption is practicable. He says that there will be no permanent resumption, although an attempt will be made to resume.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

GEO. D. JACKSON has been elected representative delegate to the Democratic State Convention in Sullivan county.

THE Democratic committee of Sullivan county met at Laporte on Saturday and unanimously elected Hon. George D. Jackson Representative delegate to the State Convention, without instructions.

THE Democrats of Beaver sounty have elected Thomas Bradford and Tobias Hetchie Representative delegates to the State convention. Charles B. Hurst was nominated for Senatorial delegate.

NOT only have the attorneys of Clearfield and Centre united in recommending the renomination of Judge Charles A. Mayer, but the people are rather unanimously signing papers of the same character.

It is understood in Scuylkill that Mr. John W. Ryan has consented to accept the National party nomination for Congress, and it is conjectured that Mr. Ryan hopes to securd the nomination of the Democratic County Convention.

THE Altoona *Mirror* prints a list of Democrats who want a nomination to Congress from Blair. They are Mayor D. A. Gilland, City Treasurer W. C. Galbraith, John E. Bell, of Bellwood, 'Squire Zuch, of Martinsburg, and 'Squire Eichholtz, of Williamsburg.

HON. O. H. REIGHARD of Williamsport, is prominently mentioned as an available candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, on the Democratic ticket. He was a member of the House in 1875-76, and Chairman of the Committe on Ways and Means.

THE Chicago *Herald* says: "The announcement last week, that H. M. North, esq., is a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is incorrect. Mr. North is not a candidate for any position before the next State convention, and in making this assertion we speak by authority."

The Mercer *Press* thinks "the selection of Pittsburgh as the place, and the 22d of May as the time, for the holding of our State Convention, gives satisfaction to the party throughout the State except to a few self-elected saints, who think the party is going to the devil when they are not on the top rail."

CONGRESSMAN SHALLENERGER, of the Twenty-fourth district, will not have much trouble to get a renomination. Beaver supports him and Washington county does not seem inclined to bring out a candidate at all. Emerson is in the field against him as a Labor candidate.

BRADFORD county Democratic Committee met last week and instructed her delegates to the State Convention to vote for Victor E. Piollet for Governor, giving him power to select the delegates. He has named W. A. Parks, Stephen Wilbur, and O. F. Walcott representative delegates.

IN Somerset county, on the Republican side, there are 2 candidates for Senator, 13 for Legislature, 3 for Prothonotary, 7 for Sheriff, 4 for Register and Recorder, 4 for Treasurer, 14 for County Commissioner, 2 for Poor Director and 3 for Auditor. Of course the list is not complete yet.

THE Punxsutawney *Spirit* says that "with Jenks for Governor, Zeigler for Lieutenant Governor, J. Simpson Africa for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a good man from the East for Supreme Judge, the Democrats would have a very strong ticket, and the tide seems to be moving in this direction."

DURING April delegates to the Democratic State Convention will be chosen as follows: Cambria, 2d; Dauphin, 4th; Cumberland, 6th; Delaware, 8th; Erie, 8th; Fulton 9th; Lycoming, 10th; Bedford 15th; Montgomery, 16th; and in May Jefferson 7th and Lancaster 15th. At the same times Jefferson and Lancaster will nominate for county officials.

THE Franklin *Repository* announces that for the office of President Judge in that district the present incumbent, Hon. D. W. Rowe, is a candidate for re-election, and Isaac H. McCauley also announces himself a candidate. For Congress, T. M. Mahon and John M. Pomeroy are understood to be candidates on the Republican side.

THE Chester County Democratic Committee has appointed Joseph Hemphill, Senatorial and George W. Beerbower, Sam'l Greenwood, Joseph H. Miller and Charles Hartshorne Representative Delegates to the State Convention, under instructions to use all fair and honorable means to secure the nomination of Hon. R. E. Monaghan as Democratic candidate for Governor.

COLONEL PIOLLET has chosen O. F. Wolcott, of Litchfield; Stephen Wilbur, of Troy, and W. A. Post of Monroeton, three representative farmers of Bradford county, as delegates to the Democratic State Convention. They are solid for Colonel Piollet for Governor. H. B. Morgan and John W. Woodburn are appointed as conferees to meet with Wyoming conferees to select a Senatorial delegate.

THE Democratic County Committee met last Thursday at the office of the Chairman in this city, and fixed on Saturday, June 15, as the day for the primary elections in the several districts, and Tuesday, June 18, as the day of meeting for the County Convention. The following delegates were appointed to the State Convention, to assemble in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, May 22: Senatorial, David A. Hays, of Franklin; Representatives, James Bennett, of Emlenton; William McNair, of Oil City, and James Vanderlin, of Allegheny township.— *Venango Spectator.*

HON. S. H. REYNOLDS of Lancaster, who was suggested for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in very warm and earnest words by the Bellefonte *Watchman*—has written to the editor of the Columbia *Herald* declining to be considered a candidate for the nomination. In his letter Mr. Reynolds gives utterances to these weighty words:

To be Governor of this great commonwealth is worthy the ambition of our best men, and I trust that none but such will be presented for the suffrages of our people—men who can fully comprehend the difficulties which have led to the disturbed condition and present uncertainty as to the future of our leading business interests—men of spotless integrity, of unsullied political record, independent of cliques, uncontrolled by "corporation tyranny"—men who gain the honorable distinction through their intrinsic personal worth, not through the intrigues of political managers.

To become the slave of men who claim to make our nominations, for the doubtful honor of seeming to sway the government of the people for the people, while the masters of the ring usurp the sceptre, is repulsive to my idea of what belongs to the high office of Governor, and not in accord with the genius of our institutions. We have had too much of this. The Democratic party demands a halt in this direction. The people say to the tricksters who have demoralized the party, and who have not hesitated, in their eager pursuit of triumph for personal aggrandizement, to jeopardize, nay to defeat, in former times, the success which was within our grasp, 'GIVE PLACE," and let the wise counsel of honest men prevail.

Let us return to the good old lead of other and better days. Let the aim and effort of our party be to place in nomination men the purity of whose past lives will give assurance of their fitness to direct the affairs of the State wisely and honestly. Then we may hope to see a restored and strengthened confidence, which will quickly lift up our now depressed industrial interests, allay the fierce struggle that now rages between labor and capital, and bring prosperity and happiness where poverty and distress now obtain, as *the natural result of a want of political integrity.*

THE execution of the three Mollie Maguires at Bloomsburg on Monday for a murder committed ten years ago, was distinguished by a peculiar confession of one of the criminals, Tully, which affords one of the most striking examples perhaps ever given of the inconsistencies of the human character, and, at the same time, an impressive and solemn admonition of the evil influences of intemperance. It is impossible to read the confession without being convinced of the conscientious truthfulness of every statement in it concerning Tully's own participation and that of others in the crime. He admits his share in the murder, and yet, though he was a murderer, he avers that he would not permit a friend to commit perjury in an effort to prove an alibi, although he might thereby have saved his life. This sensitiveness of a murderer who would save another from the commission of a less offense, although thereby he might probably have saved his own life, is so extraordinary as to be well nigh incredible, except for the internal evidences of truthfulness in the whole o this man's confession, and especially that he says "it was whisky that led me into it (the crime.) If I had followed my early teachings I never would have got into this trouble." A more impressive argument against excess in drink was never uttered. The enforced sobriety of the jail had no doubt restored Tully to himself, and may account in part for the vindication of a better nature, which appeared in his refusal to attempt to save his own life by the perjury of another man.

THE Yankee is given to the impression that the United States greatly exceeds any American nation or dependency in size. In fact, however, our country is but very little larger than Canada or Brazil. The area of the United States is put at 3,603,800 square miles, of Canada at 3,512,268 square miles, and of Brazil at 3,218,166 square miles. But in population we immeasurably excel the States named. Brazil counting last year 10,700,187 souls, and Canada, with its immense territory, having a population of but 3,718,745, while the population of the United States, in round numbers, at present is 40,000,000. The Argentine Republichas 1,615,463 square miles and 2,250,000 population; Mexico, 743,713 square miles and 9,342,470 population; Colombia, 726,354 square miles and 3,000,000 population; Peru, 642,976 square miles and 3,199,000 population; Bolivia, 507,598 square miles and 2,000,000 population; Venezuela, 403,155 square miles and 1,800,000 population; and Chili (exclusive of Patagonia,) 122,939 square miles and 2,068,424 population. The other countries are smaller and less populous. The United States is thus seen to have a greater population than all the other countries in the Western Hemisphere combined, but Mexico has a larger proportion of population to area.

NOTING the fall of Russian bonds in European markets in consequence of the warlike attitude of England and the rivalry of the two powers in providing themselves with torpedoes, the New York *Times* is reminded that in the first outbreak of the Paraguay-Brazilian war an enterprising speculator offered his services to the Paraguayan government for a handsome consideration in blocking the advance of the Brazilian fleet upon the rivers by means of torpedoes. This done, he instantly sent word to his partner in New York to come down at once and offer his services to Brazil for the removal of the torpedoes, whose whereabouts was to be indicated by a specified signal. In this way, says the *Times*, the one partner continued to plant them and the other to pull them up during the whole of the four years war, after which those enterprising Yankees, having earned upwards of $100,000 by their united exertions, wound up by selling the still unexploded torpedoes to the government of Nicaragua.

SUICIDES in Denmark, from unexplained reasons, are very frequent. It appears from an official report lately published in Copenhagen, that out of a population of less than 2,000,000 over 16,000 suicides have occured in Denmark within thirty years. The greatest number in any one year was in 1871, when there were 805 suicides, being about forty-eight out of every 100,000 inhabitants. The peasants seem more given to the crime than the inhabitants of the towns and those guilty of it are generally people above fifty years of age. About one-fifth of the number are women, mostly unmarried, while the number of married men who commit suicide is greater than that of the bachelors. The months of April, May, and June are the most fatal, nearly half the number of suicides being committed during these three months. The favorite mode of self destruction appears to be hanging among the men, in whose cases about 83 per cent. of all the suicides were effected in that way. Among women about 60 per cent. of the suicides are by drowning. Suicides among sailors and fishermen are nearly unknown. Poisoning and death by fire-arms are very rare.

JUDGE HACKETT, of New York, has discharged a gentleman from jury duty because of his chronic disagreement with his fellow jurors. Of course the opinion of this one man is to be respected as much as that of any other of the panel, and must be respected by the Court, but Judge Hackett has taken a sensible way of preserving the sanctity of that opinion, while protecting the Court and jurors from its expression. The twelfth man, who is afflicted with "chronic disagreement," has been called "the palladium of the liberty of every citizen who ought to be in jail," but the health of the body politic will no doubt improve when he is relieved from jury service on account of his peculiar indisposition.

"THE melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year," because of the great increase of suffering induced by colds, coughs, asthma, etc., all of which DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP will promptly relieve and cure.

AN APOLOGY FOR FLIRTATION.

"Ah! women are fickle!" you tell me,
"Well—yes—if by fickle you mean
A trifle less false than you men are:
And greatly more true than they seem."

"But women are cruel—so cruel!
They flatter and coax for a while,
Then tread on the hearts that we give them,
And deal us a blow with a smile!"

"We are cruel!—it may be; but cruel
In a million of charming ways;
So sorry at times to have hurt you,
So kind on the gloomiest days.

"But you men!—you calculate nicely
How near you may go, or how far,
And never one moment you soften,
Nor pity the hopes that you mar.

"And when you at last are successful,
And the flower floats down to your feet,
Its colors are no more so perfect,
Its perfume is no more so sweet.

"You leave it to lie on the roadside
(First trampling it down in the dust)
And fancy that such is your right, here,
To break and to outrage our trust.

"You think us so weak, till we sting you,
And give you at last your deserts:
And then you turn round in your anger
And vow that all women are flirts.

"Believe me, that if you would let us
Be honest and true, as we are,
(Not striving to conquer us always)
The world would be better by far."
—*From Temple Bar.*

ORIGIN OF THE BALLET.

(Appleton's Journal for April.)

The history of the ballet is the story of the slow development of an intricate art from simple origin. From the choral dances of the Greeks to the *cachuca* of the Elsslers is a long stride, and Terpsichore was over 2,000 years taking it. Slowly and surely, step by step (to use an appropriate phrase), the complex ballet of to-day has been evolved from the almost accidental and perhaps half-unconscious motion of the early Bacchic revels. The origin of dancing was probably simultaneous with the origin of music; the rhythm of the first song was soon accompanied by the steps and the gestures of the first dance. Like the early music, the first dances were doubtless religious; if not so at first, they soon became devotional. The worship of Bacchus, like the religious exercises of the Shakers of our day, and of certain dervishes, was accompanied with dancing. The Hebrews esteemed it a fitting aid to song in the service of the Lord. David danced before the ark, and Hebrew history is full of the use of the dance in thanksgiving and praise. The early Egyptians used it in like manner; perhaps also the Hindoos. Among the Greeks it was held in honor. Plato praised dancing highly, and considered that it conduced to virtue; and throughout Greek literature are scattered innumerable references to it, in its religious and in its secular aspect. As the Greek drama developed out of the Dionysiac festivities, it carried the Bacchic dance with it, moderating its license and regulating its limits. The coral dance of tragedy was probably a series of studied and stately motions, but little akin to the specimens of saltatorial skill with which we are familiar. Passing across the Adriatic to Italy, we find the Muses availing themselves of the aid of Terpsichore in the pantomimic plays most popular among the Romans. With the coming of the northern barbarians, dancing began to die out, and in time the dense and dismal blackness of the Dark Ages fell upon it even more heavily than on the other arts.

But, with the returning dawn, Terpsichore awakened to a new life. It was, indeed, a renascence, a new birth, with more vigorous vitality than before. What had been merely the dance was soon to become the ballet. And this, like many another discovery of those days, was due to the priest. The canonization of St. Charles Borromeo was celebrated in Lisbon by the invention of the ambulatory ballet, a combination of revels, marches, dances, shows of all kinds on land and sea, linked together by some fable, and somewhat akin to the masks which were afterward to task the wits of Ben Johnson, give occasion for the skill of Inigo Jones, and amuse the eyes of Elizabeth. With equal expenditure and extravagance was celebrated the beatification of St. Ignatius Loyola, the founder o the Jesuits. St. Charles Barromeo was afterward the favorite of the Jansenists, who were opposed to all the vain shows of this life; while the followers of Loyola were more liberal in their relations with the stage, and they allowed their pupils to figure in the ballets as late as the time of Moliere. In the entertaining little book of M. Castil-Blaze—"La Danse et les Ballets"—in an account of these priestly festivals, and also of the procession—for it seems to have been little more, although it is called a ballet—which were given in Aix in 1462 by King Rene of Anjou.

In these various celebrations dancing was introduced to give relief and variety, yet there was a gradual approach to the idea of using it to tell a story by itself; and to Bergonzio di Botta, of Tortona, is perhaps due the credit of first achieving this, and thus inventing the modern ballet. In 1489 he spread a feast in honor of Galeas, Duke of Milan, who had just married Isabella of Aragon, at which the ballet alternated with the banquet, a dance in character by mythological personages preluding each course of the repast, and varying the monotony of too steadfast a devotion to the table. It was with the appropriate *pas de deur* of Bacchus and Silenus that the entertainments came to an end after having lasted nigh upon six or seven hours.

Thomas Addis Emmett.

[N. Y. Correspondence Troy Times.]

The recent references made to the centennial of Robert Emmet's birthday suggest the fact that his brother was for many years one of the most brilliant members of the New York bar. Charles O'Conner is one of the few who can remember the eloquence which always characterized the efforts of Thomas Addis Emmet. It was just 50 years last November since the death of the latter, and O'Conor was then rising in practice. The tallest shaft in St. Paul's churchyard marks Emmet's grave, and near by is the monument which commemorates another noble hearted Irishman—Montgomery, the hero of Quebec. It may be added that both Robert and Thomas were engaged in the effort in behalf of Ireland, and the latter was imprisoned for nearly three years. He was released on condition of leaving for France whither his brother had gone. They met in Brussels, and there their final farewell occurred. Thomas had become satisfied that there was no hope for revolutionizing Ireland, but Robert was sanguine and was bent upon that attempt which cost his life, but ensured his fame.

Thomas Addis Emmett sought a home in this city, which he reached at the time of the death of Hamilton and the fight of Burr, and the breach thus suddenly made afforded him an opening to which he was admirably adapted. He was then in his fortieth year and in the fullness of his power, and for nearly a quarter of a century he was the acknowledged head of the New York bar. At that time John Welles was a popular practitioner, but on one unlucky occasion he was pitted against Emmet, whose satire he invoked by an injudicious remark. The latter handled him so severely that he was unable to remain in court. This was mentioned to me by a gentleman who saw the discomfitted lawyer walk out in order to escape the wit and sarcasm of his opponent. Emmet was a member of the historical society, and an associate with Fulton and other men of science. It was said by one who had heard the best orators in the British Parliament that he considered them inferior to Emmet. Like many other distinguished speakers, the latter died while engaged in a great oratorical effort. On the 14th of November, 1827, he had a case of deep importance, in which his forensic utterence had charmed the auditory, when suddenly he fell to the floor. It was apoplexy, and in a few hours he expired, leaving a reputation which honored both the land of his nativity and that of his adoption. Emmet left a son who studied medicine and gave much promise of future success, but he died early, and the family is now extinct. The same remark, however, can be applied to most of the leading members of the New York bar.

An English Bishop on the Stage.

The stage has at last found a bishop to support it. He is only a colonial bishop, is true, but Melbourne is an important colony, and *prima facie* the opinion of a colonial bishop is at least as good as that of an English dean. Certain of the clergy in his diocese having taken it upon themselves to denounce the stage with an energy and a choice of diction worthy of Mrs. Hannah Moore herself, the bishop has, instead of delivering himself of an allocution on the subject, taken the simpler course of writing to the Melbourne papers a long letter, closely setting out his views.

"It is," he says, "sometimes asked whether St. Paul would have shown himself at a theatre. No, certainly not at heathen theatres, where the performances were usually connected with heathen worship. But if the question be whether he would have attended a well-conducted theatre in a Christian land, to witness a high-toned performance, then it might as well be asked whether St. Paul would have attended a cricket match, a chess tournament, or a spelling bee. In his circumstances it is very unlikely that he would; but it is equally certain that he would have called none of them unlawful. Amusement is necessary for young people, and it would be equally unreasonable to forbid our boys to play at cricket, and to require grave divines either to join their sport or condemn it."

His ultimate conclusion is that what is wanted is "to make the drama what it should be—the handmaid of religion and morality."—*London Examiner.*

The Wrong Coffin.

A French gentleman lately journeyed to Marseilles, taking with him the body of his mother-in-law, who had expressed a wish to be buried in the family vault in that city. When he reached Marseilles and went with the Commissioner of Police to receive the body from the railway officials, he noticed that the coffin was not that which he had delivered to them. The officials had sent to Toulon the coffin containing his mother-in-law's body, believing that it held the remains of a deceased Admiral, which were to be embarked for interment in Algeria; while the coffin awaiting delivery was the one which should have been sent on. The gentleman having requested the officials to communicate at once with Toulon by telegraph, proceeded thither himself with the coffin of the Admiral. He ascertained when he got there that the first coffin had been duly received, taken on board, amid the thunder of the fort and of fleet, the State vessel which was waiting for it, and dispatched to Algeria. He at once called upon the maritime prefect of Toulon, and explained the circumstances of the case, but though a dispatch boat was sent in pursuit, the other vessel was not overtaken. He is now at Toulon awaiting her return, and declines to give up the coffin containing the deceased Admiral until he regains possession of his mother-in law's remains.

Lawyers on a Strike.

The bar of Lyons, France, is on a strike. A few days ago a young advocate, M. Munet, while pleading before the Second Chamber of the Court of Appeal, was pulled up by the President, M. de Langrevol, in the following manner: "M. Munet, you abuse the patience of the Court and the confidence your client places in you. Surely when you only get a brief about once a month you might have leisure enough to frame something like methodical argument instead of the crude and unintelligible observations with which you have been wearying us for a long time." The bar as a body took up M. Munet's case. The Council of Discipline resolved that the profession at large had been insulted by the Judge in his person, and that unless President de Langrevol made a written apology they would decline to attend his court. The President refused to comply with this requisition, and accordingly when the calender was called on no advocate appeared. The court adjourned for a week, giving an intimation that if at the end of that time the barristers did not appear in their places, the attorneys would be called upon to plead.

The Statue for New York Harbor.

[From the XIXieme Siecle.]

The colossal statue of "Liberty Lighting the World," erected by France and America in remembrance of their old friendship, is coming out little by little from the immense workshops established expressly for its construction in the Rue de Chazelles, No. 25, near Monceaux Park. The arm and hand holding the torch are already in America, and at present the sculptor, Bartholdi, is finishing the principal portion of the head. The plaster model is nearly completed. In a few days it will be stripped off the scaffolding which surrounds it and upon which several gangs of men are at work. The first sentiment inspired by the enormous head, nearly thirty feet high, is almost terror. Its gigantic dimensions are stupefying; but by degrees the eye becomes accustomed to the colossal forms, and the mind reconciles itself to the extent of those great lines, and we discover in the midst of them the majesty and the light which the author has endeavored to give to the features. But the public will soon have an opportunity to see the beauty of this work, for the head of the statue of Liberty is to be exhibited at the Universal Exposition. Nevertheless, we strongly advise every one beforehand to visit the establishment on the Rue de Chazelles and see how the different portions of this head are prepared, worked and adjusted. M. Bartholdi is making copies in plaster of his statue of Liberty. Two hundred of them only will be executed, numbered and registered with the name of the purchaser, who may in this way preserve a souvenir of this magnificent monument commemorative of the centennial anniversary of the independence of the United States, and destined to renew and enliven the old friendship between France and Ameriea.

SPRING-TIME.

Dear, faded flowers, they bloom again,
Like echoes of the springtime gone;
And mossy hillsides, shadowy glen,
Break out in beauty like a dawn.
In regal beauty leaf and bud
Bend 'neath the kisses of the breeze,
And "Spanish Mixture for the Blood"
Smiles from the fences, rocks and trees.

Dear, smiling spring, what tender Hope
Breathes from the life-awakening soil;
How "Bolus" Anti-bilious hope."
And "Dr. Gastric's Castor Oil."
Bid frightened nature wake and smile;
For springtime blossoms fill us less
With thoughts of pansies than with vile
"Panaceas" for "Biliousness."

If to the wooded nook we stray,
Where every swelling germ is huge
With life; each gray-browed rock will say,
"Use Philogaster's Vermifuge."
If from these silvan bowers we fly;
We fly alas to other ills;
And farm-yard gates and barn-doors cry,
"Take Ginsengrooter's Liver Pills."

Each blue-eyed violet hides a "Pill,"
There's scent of "Rhubarb" in the air;
"Rheumatic Plasters" line each hill,
And "Bitters" blossom everywhere,
With "Ague Cures" the eyes are seared:
The air is thick, or thin I meant,
For nature's face and clothes are smeared,
With "Universal Liniment."
—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

BURIED ALIVE.

Some Startling Instances of Premature Burial.

[Belgravia Magazine.]

A few months ago a young and beautiful woman, on the eve of her marriage with the man she loved, was buried in the neighborhood of Lodi, in Piedmont, in accordance with the doctor's certificate. The doctor was of the opinion that the girl had died from excitement—over-joy, it is said, at the prospect of being married, but the legal name for the catastrophe was disease of the heart, and with this verdict her place in society was declared vacant. When the first shovelfull of earth was thrown down on the coffin, strange noises were heard proceeding therefrom "as of evil spirits disputing over the body of the dead." The grave-diggers took to flight, and the mourners began praying; but the bridegroom, less superstitious than the others, insisted on the coffin being unnailed. This was done, but too late; the girl was found in an attitude of horror and pain impossible to describe; her eyes wide open, her teeth clenched, her hands clutching her hair. Life was extinct, but when laid in her shroud the day before, her eyes were closed, her hands were folded on her breast as if in prayer.

In some instances the victims of trance have been known to rise out of their coffins. A case is recorded of a young lady in Leipzig, who, being reported dead during a nervous attack, was placed in her coffin in her parents' house and there kept duly dressed for the grave, with the lid of the coffin still unnailed. While the family were at supper she appeared in her winding-sheet at the parlor door; pale and frightened but fair to see, as before her supposed death. Father and mother and sisters started up with cries of horror and rushed out of the room by another door, believing her to be a ghost. It was only after a long interval, during which they entered and found her at the table eating and drinking, that they persuaded themselves that the girl still lived. They found her coffin empty; ergo, the ghost in the parlor was a living soul! The doctor, the priest, and the undertaker saw the error of their ways, and the deed was cancelled which declared the lady a corpse. On the following year another deed was made out for the same lady, and the same priest officiated, but not the doctor or the undertaker. The lady was married, and lived to be the mother of many children.

Mission, in his *Medical Anecdotes*, tells a story of a lady, who, in 1577, was buried alive in Cologne. This lady was the wife of a consul, and was placed in the family vault in gay attire, with rings on her fingers and a golden chain round her neck, as on her wedding-day. Robbers repaired to her grave at dead of night to steal her jewelry and were taking the rings from her fingers, which were damp and swollen, when the lady awoke, and, sitting bolt upright as if galvanized, stared and smiled at her visitors. One of the three men fell down in a fit, fearing the devil or his agency, and the others took to their heels "as if pursued by fiends." The lady walked home and was received by her husband, first with fear and afterwards with transports of joy, and lived for many a long day in health and happiness. In the Church of the Holy Apostles at Cologne is a picture of the Consul's wife waking from the tomb, but the event is ascribed as a miracle, and death and not a trance is the subject of the picture.

But there are double deaths—twofold burials—which are perhaps the most horrible of all. Society thinks it is burying one person, but the "deceased," being a woman, may from the point of view of maternity include two lives, or even more. Gasparo Rejes tells the story of a child born in the tomb whose mother was buried alive. The lady was the wife of a man of property named Francesco Orvallos, and "died" while far advanced in pregnancy, during her husband's absence. Orvallos, returning home the day after the funeral, had the tomb opened, not because he suspected foul play, but because he wished to gaze once more on the face of his beloved. The lady was in truth dead, but death had transpired in the grave. A child, struggling into existence, met the gaze of the bereaved husband, and was removed without difficulty by a medical assistant. The mother was once more consigned to the tomb, but the child born lived to be a man; and, carrying till his death the name of "Fruit of the Earth," occupied for several years the post of lieutenant-general on the frontiers of Cherez. This story is reproduced by the late Professor Comi in his treatise on *Apneology*.

A poor woman at Castel del Gludice, in the province of Molise, was taken ill with the premonitory symptoms of childbirth, and having fainted away while the doctor was being sent for, was, on his arrival, declared dead. Burial follows death very rapidly in southern countries, especially in Italy. It is the night of the tomb setting in without the twilight of the death-chamber; and eight-and-forty hours in the north of Italy, and four-and-twenty in the south, is the time allowed by law.

This was the case with the poor woman of Molise. Her friends had doubts as to one, at least, of the deaths—that of the unborn babe—but the doctor was inexorable. He refused to operate on the "corpse" to save the infant life, and the Syndic, approving of his conduct, ordered the body to be buried. The funeral took place exactly at the twenty-fourth hour—that is to say, that the body being a poor one, was thrown into the ground like a dog. Dog-like, too, it had no rights, for a few days afterwards it was unearthed to make room for another corpse—that of a girl—which was to be thrown in over it. But the becchini (the grave-diggers) perceived while doing their work that the woman buried the week before "had moved in the grave." Her hands were up to her mouth; her eyes were wide open and staring frightfully—she had been trying to bite the bands by which her wrists were fastened. But the bands of her legs were rent asunder, and there, in the dust beside her, was a dead child!

The following is authenticated by Beuhier, and is quoted, in slightly different words, by Dr. Gandolfi:—A schoolmaster in Mohlstadt, named Wenzel, was legally denounced as dead, and got ready for burial. He was to be buried on a certain fixed day, but his sister who lived far off, had not arrived; and it was decided that the funeral should be postponed. The "deceased," in his winding sheet unable to move and apparently unable to breathe, heard with joy of this delay, and tried, but utterly in vain, to open his eyes, which were fast closed. His sister arrived, and finding him dead, burst into a paroxysm of tears, and, seized his hand, reproved him passionately for thus dying without one word of farewell. She took his head between her hands, and, pressing it wildly, looked at him with a fixed and half-demented scrutiny. The eyelids of the "deceased" were seen to quiver; the eyes half opened; he was saved! He had succeeded in putting his latent self in communication with the outer world; and what he himself had begun the doctors completed. Here was a man who, but for his sister's delay, would have been buried alive! Beuhier's story is, in fact, the confession of Wenzel. It is the story of a patient describing his horror on finding himself a dead man; and without much confusion of terms, it might be called the "Confessions of a Corpse." Dr. Gandolfi asserts that many such cases have been recorded in various parts of Europe, and that in most instances the cases have been "proved and authenticated." Gandolfi is an authority; and all persons of a quibbling or skeptical nature would do well to consider the matter thoroughly before condemning the evidence.

But it is needless to prolong the list of examples. Enough has been said to show the wickedness of hasty funerals and the necessity of establishing a proper system of tests. But these tests, so long expected, are not forthcoming. Many physicians are, indeed, of opinion that no such system is obtainable in the present state of medical science. There are, they affirm, a great many ways of proving death if sufficient time be allowed for experiments; but during the experiments or before the experiments have begun, the supposed corpse may, they declare, pass from apparent to real death, and thus, without sign or warning, frustrate all inquiry. Celebrated physicians cannot be at the death-beds of all sick persons. The poor, and even the rich, must oftentimes content themselves with the services of doctors who are not famous either for learning or intuition; and the medicines and appliances by which distinguished physicians might succeed in testing the existence of life, in persons suffering from trance, would, in the case of poor people, cost too much; and no one is willing to guarantee their final success. For it is important to bear this point in mind—it is one thing to certify that a "corpse" is not really dead; it is another thing to revive that corpse after the inner life—latent and slow to assert itself—has been properly recognized. No; what is wanted is a simple test, and not a complicated test, or a complicated series of tests, which would be out of the reach of the poor and beyond the power of inexperienced or badly-paid doctors. Let us have that test as soon as possible. No doctor deems it an impossibility. It is a matter of great difficulty, and that is all. But difficulties as great as or greater than this have been mastered over and over again by modern science.

THAT WONDERFUL EDISON.

Perfecting the Phonograph Beyond Even the Dreams of the Caricaturists.

Promising that It Shall Really Repeat a full Opera, not to Speak of a 500 Page Novel.

[N. Y. World of Friday.]

Yesterday morning a reporter of the *World* called upon Professor Edison at his laboratory in Menlo Park, N. J. After greetings had been exchanged the reporter asked, "How is the phonograph to-day, Mr. Edison?" "Oh, about the same as usual," was the answer, "but come and ask it. It has an answer for every man, and generally in his own words."

The reporter followed Mr. Edison to an upper room, where the phonograph was resting on a table, and as the cylinder slowly turned he shouted at it, pleasantly: "How are you?" Then the cylinder was shifted backwards and again turned, and the phonograph cried out in the same cheerful tone that the reporter had used: "How are you?"

Mr. Edison seated himself before his favorite invention and talked, scolded, sung and whistled to it for a while, receiving answers according to his folly or his wisdom. After a few moments the Professor threw himself back in his chair and gazed abstractedly before him. Then he said, "It is funny, after all. You have to pucker up your mouth to whistle, but the phonograph doesn't pucker one bit. Martin," he continued, calling to one of his workmen, "come here and sing bass for me."

A double mouthpiece was placed over the diaphragm of the instrument, and while Professor Edison sung, "John Brown's Body" in a loud voice at one side Martin struggled at the other side with a bass so deep that the air-vibrations were about only three a minute.

"You didn't sing loud enough," said the Professor, as he shifted the cylinder.

"Well, no," answered Martin; "I couldn't jest git the right chord. But we got it 'hunky' the other day."

The crank was then turned, and the air of the song was sung by the phonograph with an occasional far-off bass note struggling to be heard. Mr. Edison thought he could improve upon this rendering, and he again sang the song as a solo to the same sheet of foil. When the cylinder was revolved this time the air burst forth with vigor, once or twice failing to connect where a note had dragged in the second singing of the tune.

Mr. Edison now rested himself, and the reporter cast his eyes about the room, at the ceiling and on the floor. Overhead was a net of telegraph-wires resembling a huge spider's web, all terminating in a large battery placed in the centre of the room.

"Do you use all those wires?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, yes," was the answer.

"Why do you have that pipe-organ that stands in the corner?"

"To record sound."

"What is that thing over there?"

"A part of my aerophone."

"What is that other thing that man is working on?"

"An instrument for reproducing hand-writing. I think it will be finished soon."

"What is this circular plate?"

"Oh! that's for taking messages."

The reporter now took a turn around the room. There were thousands of small and large bottles, containing chemicals, drugs and oils, ranged on shelves against three of the walls. There was hydrofluosilicic acid, chloroform, ether, chloralhydrate, ammoniated tincture of gum guaiac, iodide of potassium, kerosene oil, sulphuric acid and other things of widely different uses.

What is the idea of your keeping a wholesale drug-store here, Mr. Edison?" asked the reporter

"Well," answered the Professor, "I keep all those things, because I don't know how soon I may need them. Whenever I see a new chemical or drug announced I buy it, no matter what it costs. Now, here's something I prepared," and he handed the reporter a bottle containing a clear, straw-colored liquid. "That's composed of morphine, chloralhydrate, chloroform, nitrite of amyle, cassia and cloves. Those things have no chemical action on each other, and they'll stop any kind of pain immediately."

During all this time the telegraph receiver at the other end of the room had been clicking with messages that were passing over the wire. Suddenly there was a slight change in the click, and Mr. Edison, although somewhat deaf, instantly detecting the variation, ran to the instrument and took by ear a message intended for him.

When he had read it he said: "By the way, Professor Bartlett, of the University of Pennsylvania, is going to deliver a lecture soon, and half of it is to be talked to the phonograph. Then I'll attach the instrument to the telephone and send the lecture to Philadelphia. I have just received a letter," he continued, "saying that the phonograph has been exhibited before the French Academy, and that every one was delighted with it. Mr. Hervey, the electrician, has sent me his congratulations."

"Aren't you a good deal of a wizard, Mr. Edison?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, no," he answered, with one of his pleasant laughs; "I don't believe much in that sort of thing. I went to see Heller the other night. His tricks are very good and very smart, but I figured out all of them excepting one. The 'second-sight' is the thinnest of all. But come down stairs, and I'll show you the new model of the phonograph."

The reporter followed Mr. Edison into the work-room, where about a dozen lathes and machines were in full operation. On one of the tables was the model. The improvement in the phonograph consists in a circular plate being substituted for the cylinder, and clock-work for the crank. "This clock-movement is a very important improvement," said Mr. Edison. "It insures complete regularity and accuracy, and can be thrown out of and into gear simultaneously. We're going to start a publication office in New York when the phonograph is ready."

"What do you intend to publish?" asked the reporter.

"Music, novels, general literature and many other kinds of matter that are read by persons and reproduced by instruments or their vocal organs for the benefit of themselves and other persons. Take music to begin with. We will phonograph orchestral-concerts by brass and string bands, instrumental and vocal solos and part-songs. The sheets bearing the sound impressions of this music will be removed from the phonograph and multiplied to any extent by electro-typing, and persons can make selections of any compositions they desire. Then this music may be reproduced by any phonograph, with all the original sweetness and expression; and not only that, but the pitch can be raised or lowered by increasing or diminishing the speed of the phonogarph."

"What will such a sheet of music cost?"

"About 25 cents."

"But how can you take an orchestra, when it is necessary in talking to the phonograph, to apply your mouth close to the diaphragm?"

"The phonograph will be attached to a hole in one end of a barrel, and from the other end will project a tunnel like those used in ventilating steamships. This will receive the music from the entire orchestra, but of course not reproduce it with so great a volume. Piano music will be phonographed by a hood being placed over the instrument, and the volume of the reproduction will be one-fourth that of the piano."

"What method will be pursued with literary matter?" asked the reporter.

"We calculate that an ordinary 50-cent novel can be got on this," said Mr. Edison tapping the circular plate, which was about six inches in diameter. Novels and valuable literature will be read to the phonograph by elocutionists and persons understanding the subjects presented, and the matter will be multiplied by electrotyping in the same manner as music. You see, therefore, that you can have a phonograph in your parlor with an album of selected phonographic matter lying beside it. You can take a sheet from the album, place it on the phonograph, start the clock work and have a symphony performed. Then by changing the sheet you can listen to a chapter or two from a favorite novel, and this may be followed by a song a duet or a quartet. At the close the young people may indulge in a waltz, in which all may join, for no one need be asked to play the dance-music. You can easily see," continued the Professor, "what an advantage the phonograph will be to the blind; and, indeed, I have already received one hundred orders from such persons,"

"In some respects the phonograph will be a blessing to persons who are constitutionally tired," suggested the reporter.

"Yes, and to industrious persons, also," answered Mr. Edison. "You know a man can never judge of the value of his own words or exactly how to deliver them by hearing his own voice. Now, if a lawyer speaks an address to the phonograph in the way he thinks it should be rendered and then has the instrument repeat it, he can estimate very fairly what the effect would be on a Court and jury. Again, there are many men who can talk better than they can write. They can, therefore, talk to the phonograph without the hindrance necessarily caused by using a pen; they can stop when they please and wait for ideas, and then they can let some one else copy the production as the phonograph repeats it. You see, this opens up a vast field, and one suggestion follows another. Now," continued Mr. Edison, with another of his happy laughs, "the lover while waiting for his sweetheart to finish her toilet, can place on the phonograph a sheet of the pretty things she has said to him before, and occupy himself for a time with her counterfeit presentment."

"What will be the cost of a phonograph?"

"About $100. The instrument will be finished in all styles and handsomely decorated."

"But how about the aerophone?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, I haven't time to attend to that," replied Mr. Edison. "I'm so busy with the phonograph. The aerophone is very simple. It isn't like a calliope, which requires a keyboard and different notes. It has only one note, and the vibrations of that are formed into words by the escape of the steam."

"What are all these things?" asked the reporter, for the first time discovering a show case filled with a litter of strange objects.

"Those are odds and ends," was the answer. "I haven't got to them yet."

The reporter by this time had become convinced that if Mr. Edison had leisure he would find out the use of everything, however common:

A primrose by the river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And——

it was something more. The reporter was about founding a question on this thought when he discovered that Mr. Edison had disappeared.

"He has become offended," thought the reporter, "at being questioned so much and has gone away." But this was a mistake. In a few moments Mr. Edison returned, followed by a man bearing a large tray. This was placed on a table, and, the napkin being removed, a bountiful lunch was discovered.

"Pitch in," said Mr. Edison.

The scientific inquiries here ended.

THE SECOND BULL RUN.

Pope, and Not Fitz John Porter, Responsible for the Defeat.

The Evidence of Prominent Confederate Generals.

An act of Gen. Fitz John Porter at the second battle of Manassas has recently published a statement in *The Boston Herald* which proves pretty conclusively that the defeat on that day was due to Gen. Pope's ignorance of the situation on the field. After demonstrating that Gen. Porter obeyed fully the orders of Gen. Pope, the writer says:

There is now new evidence which shows that the force in Porter's front was eighteen thousand strong; that they were drawn there and kept there most of the day, and prevented from firing a gun against Pope, by Porter's threatening forces; that Gen. Lee was anxious to be attacked, and even contemplated an attack himself, from which he was dissuaded by Gen. Longstreet; that the attack, if made by Gen. Porter, would have resulted in defeat and disaster, not only to his force, but to Gen. Porter's whole army. It confirms, word for word, the line of defense assumed by Porter at his trial.

This new evidence is chiefly from Confederate accounts of this battle, written immediately after the action, and published in 9th vol. Reb. Records. There are also many letters from Confederate officers written since the war, confirming the fact that the position of their troops was as Porter stated it to be at the trial.

Gen. Longstreet has publicly expressed the opinion "but for Porter's action on the 29th, I could have bagged Pope. Instead therefore of Porter's losing the battle for Pope, he at least gave him one more day to correct his dense ignorance." There are also many orders issued by Porter to Gen. Morrell, commanding the leading division, which show Porter's activity and willingness to fight. These have come into Porter's possession since the trial. Gen. Pope was entirely ignorant of the true position of the contending forces. He thought Longstreet was still far away. As a matter of fact, he joined Jackson at 11 A. M. of the 29th, and Porter was aware of it.

This whole matter has been most carefully examined into by the Massachusetts Military Historical Society. The facts in the case were so strongly in Porter's favor that a unanimous vote was passed that he was entitled to a rehearing. The side of the Government was advocated by the ablest men in the society, Porter at first having hardly a friend there.

Porter's force this day was ninety-two hundred strong. Platt's brigade, attached to his corps, and numbering eleven hundred men, is not counted in the above, having been left at Warrenton junction to guard trains, and not having reported back to the command.

Another specification against Porter was "a weak and feeble attack against the enemy on the 30th of August." The government said they would withdraw this charge, but would not mutilate the record by striking it out. In the order promulgating the findings and sentence of the court-martial, nothing is said about abandoning this charge, and it appears as if he were found guilty of this also. He strove hard to offer evidence showing the behavior of himself and troops this day, but was not allowed to do it. The corps numbered seventy-five hundred men, one brigade having lost its way, through no fault of Gen. Porter, as the court decided. The loss in killed, wounded, and missing on this day's fighting (August 30) was twenty-two hundred.

I quote from the "Rebellion Record," showing the idea of the confederate leaders as to the fighting on the 30th of August:

Aug. 30, 1862. Gen. Robert E. Lee, "Rebellion Record," vol. 9, p. 278.

About 3 P. M., the enemy having amassed his troops in front of Gen. Jackson, advanced against his position in strong force. His front line pushed forward until engaged at close quarters by Jackson's troops, when its progress was checked, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued. A second and third line of great strength moved up to support the first, but, in doing so, came within easy range of a position a little in advance of Longstreet's left.

Gen. Jackson's Report, "Rebellion Record," vol. 9, p. 579.

After some desultory skirmishing and heavy cannonading during the day, the federal infantry, about four o'clock in the evening moved from under cover of the wood, and advanced in several lines, first engaging the "right," but soon extending its attack to the centre and left. In a few moments our entire line was engaged in a fierce and sanguinary struggle with the enemy. As one line was repulsed another took its place and pressed forward, as if determined by force of numbers and fury of assault, to drive us from our position. So impetuous and well-sustained were these onsets, as to induce me to send to the commanding general for reinforcements; but the timely and gallant advance of Gen. Longstreet on the right relieved my troops from the pressure of overwhelming numbers, and gave to those brave men the chances of a more equal conflict.

Col. B. T. Johnson's report, Second Vir. brigade, "Reb. Rec.. vol. 9, p. 649.

Before the railroad cut the fight was most obstinate. I saw a federal flag hold its position for half an hour within ten yards of a flag of one of the regiments in the cut, and go down six or eight times; and after the fight a hundred dead were lying twenty yards from the cut, some of them within twenty feet of it. The men fought until their ammunition was exhausted, and then threw stones. Lieut. Lewis Randolph, of the battalion, killed one with a stone, and I saw him with his skull fractured.

Was this a "weak and feeble attack?"

J. GLANCY JONES.

A Sketch of his Career.—Memorial Meeting in Berks County.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

The largest meeting of the Legal Association of Berks county ever held took place in Reading on the 26th, to take action in reference to the death of Mr. J. Glancy Jones. Mr. J. Hyenman, Judge of the County Court, presided, and long speeches were made and suitable resolutions passed expressive of the sense of the meeting, attesting the high social character, the ability and the political attainments of the deceased during the days when some of the most brilliant of American statesmen figured in the halls of Congress. Mr. Jones was first elected from this county as a Representative to the House in 1850. He took his seat in 1851 and remained there until the close of 1858, having served this district the entire time, excepting one term, when he withdrew in favor of Henry A. Muhlenberg. During his Congressional life he was one of the recognized Democratic leaders in the House, and when James L. Orr was chosen Speaker Mr. Jenes was made Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He was the author of the House bill creating the Court of Claims, and was the compeer of such men as Howell Cobb, Joshua R. Giddings, Robert Toombs, Stephen A. Douglas and the leading men of that period. Mr. Jones, however, in 1858, voted agianst the Tariff bill, and that same year John Swartz, an independent tariff Democret, defeated him at the general election in the county by eighteen votes. President Buchanan had previous to this tendered Mr. Jones the Berlin mission, which was declined. In 1858 Mr. Buchanan offered Mr. Jones the mission to Austria, which he accepted. He remained abroad with his family at Vienna until recalled by President Lincoln in 1861, having been succeeded by J. Lathrop Motley. Mr. Jones had resided in Reading ever since with the exception of a few years' visit to Delaware. He practiced law in quiet way, assisting his son, who is one of the prominent members of this Bar.

Deceased, during the past three years, had been completing an extensive work on diplomacy. For the past eight months his health has been failing, but those best acquainted with his condition never anticipated so early a collapse. He occupied rooms at the residence of his son, and on Sunday night, while conversing very cheerfully with his physician, he dropped to his pillow and died instantly of heart disease, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was of Welsh descent and was born in the southern section of Berks county, this State. His great grandfather recruited a company there and served as an officer with great distinction in the Revolutionary war.

J. Glancy Jones was prepared for the Episcopal ministry, but preferring the law he took up that profession. He went to Easton first and subsequently came to Reading, and was admitted to this Bar in 1845. He was above the medium height but of a well rounded figure. His seat in Congress was on the extreme left and front, near that of Thomas B. Florence. Mr. Jones was a gentleman of fine, commanding presence, a reliable organizer, an energetic worker, ready debater and one of the most polite gentleman of his time. He retired to private life full of political honors and made a place for his name high in the ranks of party leaders of the State and nation. He was a consistent Democrat of the Jefferson school all his years, and was never known to have a personal enemy in law or politics. His wife was a daughter of William Rodman, who represented Bucks county in Congress in 1812. She died in 1871. Four children survive.

MR. ROSS' WEARY FOUR YEARS.

The Father of Charley Ross Lectures in Boston on the Abduction.

About six hundred people assembled at Tremont Temple, Boston, on last Tuesday night, to hear Mr. Christian B. Ross tell the story of the abduction of his little boy from his home at Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, on the 1st day of July, 1874. There were on the platform Lieutenant Governor Knight, several members of the Governor's Council, the Clerk of the Massachusetts Senate, and many other gentlemen well known in public and private life. The speaker said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I don't presume to come before you as a lecturer—that is not my forte; my sole and only object is to state plainly, simply and clearly to you the leading facts of a case that is nearest to my heart. There are certain events belonging to persons and families that assume such an enlarged sphere and become of such deep interest as to excite public attention, and the case of the abduction of my boy was a case of this kind. The letters exchanged between the parties in this case," said he, "show that the business was to have been made permanent had the attempt to extort money from me been successful. I refused to compound the crime and my own home has been desolated. I think my refusal to compound the crime by paying the villains the sum of money they demanded, $20,000, has made the children of other people much safer than they otherwise would have been, for the popular outcry that ensued when the abduction of my little boy became known, showed the kidnappers that their lives would not be safe a minute if they were arrested." Mr. Ross then went on to relate the facts connected with the abduction, occasionally reading extracts from letters received from the villains to show that the men really had the child in their possession, and that up to the time the reward of $20,000 was offered by the citizens of Philadelphia for the return of the boy and the arrest of the abductors, they were, if not in the city, very near it, and the offering of the reward and the renewed activity among the officers that immediately followed, had the effect of driving them from the city and out of the State. He also read letters showing that the men Mosher and Douglass, who were killed at Bay Ridge, L. I., while attempting to commit a burglary were, without a doubt, the men who kidnapped the boy. Their death he regarded as an unfortunate circumstance, because they would have been very soon arrested, and then they might have revealed the boy's whereabouts. As the lecturer related the many journeys made by him in the vain attempt to recover his child, it was very evident that he had the full sympathy of his auditors. He spoke, during the lecture, of an attempt that was to have been made by the same men to abduct a little grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt, and then compel his parents to pay a large sum as a ransom. Had the attempt been successful, he had information from the men themselves that his little boy would have been killed, in order to show the parents of other little ones what to expect in case their children were stolen and the ransom demanded was not forthcoming. The insinuations that have been thrown out regarding the disappearance, to the effect that he or his family knew where the child was, were referred to, and Mr. Ross announced his determination to prosecute the search as long as God gave him strength to do so.

HOW THEY VOTED.

Details of the Vote in Conclave—Electing the Pope.

The *Germania* publishes an account of the proceedings of the recent conclave for the election of Pope, which differs materially from that given by the Pall Mall *Gazette*. The *Germania's* account is reproduced by the London *Tablet*, a most influential Catholic journal. According to this, Card

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STREET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 6, 1878

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

According to the terms of our premium list for subscribers to The Weekly Post, the offer only extended to April 1, 1878; but in view of the fact that many persons engaged in getting up clubs have not secured the lists, (and therefore the premiums they were anxious for) we have concluded *to extend the time until July 1, 1878.* Therefore persons sending us clubs, in accordance with the terms of the notice printed on the second page of this issue, any time up until the first of July, will be entitled to the premiums specified; which include

A first class spring buggy;

Eirst class sewing machines;

American solid silver hunting case watches;

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; and

A copy of The Daily Post for six months;

In accordance with the number of the club. We also extend our offer of the beautiful premium engraving, of "Mother and Child," to every advance paying yearly subscriber to The Weekly Post, up until July 1, 1878. This engraving is admired by every one who has seen it, and cannot be purchased in any picture store in Pittsburgh for the full subscription price of the paper.

A FASHIONABLE CRIME.

Apropos of our editorial calling the attention of physicians to the importance of some measures to repress the tendency of any in the profession to produce abortions, the statement comes to us, from an entirely respectable source, that this evil *does* exist among the faculty—the question being usually the amount of the fee. We do not refer to it to vouch for the statement, but merely to call attention to reports actually in circulation. They are damaging, and it behooves the profession to take steps that will place them beyond suspicion. The physicians, through whatever organization they may have, can do more than others to suppress this crime, and it is their duty to do it.

The above from the *Gazette*, will be understood by more than physicians and demands more heroic treatment at the hands of the press than mere hints. From the indignation manifested by the community upon a recent exposure of this crime, we might suppose it was as rare as it is unnatural and detestable; but if physicians would reveal family secrets, they could give the names of matrons who occupy high social position, and who call themselves Christian, who practice "murder of the innocents," and who do not burden their conscience with the crime; on the contrary, consider it quite fashionable and frequently boast of it. We are glad to know there are but few in the medical profession who sanction the practice at any stage or under any circumstances, but there are some who do, and who should be driven out of the medical associations.

We do not desire to discuss so delicate a subject at this time, unless the fact of the crime being wide-spread and prevalent is denied, when, perhaps, we may startle our good people by the publication of facts gathered from interviews with our leading physicians as to their general experience. Doctors Storer of Boston, and Nehinger of Philadelphia, have published works upon the subject containing interesting statistics it might be well to give a more general circulation.

ENGLISH INCONSISTENCY.

The English people profess great devotion to the liberty of the press, and we have no doubt it is sincere so far as they themselves are concerned. They would fight for it with all John Bull's stubbornness and tenacity, just as they would for *magna charta*. But when it comes to other people or races, subject to their sway, liberty of the press is rather a mythical idea, to be set aside practically at the very moment its unrestrained utterance is matter of vast concern. England has to-day a press law of her own for Ireland, and the publisher of every journal in the "green isle" conducts his business, theoretically under the Lord Lieutenant. He must supply that official with a copy of every issue of his journal; if he prints anything displeasing to the Viceroy, he receives "a warning;" if he has the ill-luck to be thrice warned, his office may be closed, his presses and types seized and his business wholly ruined. It speaks volumes for the discretion of the Irish editors, or for the mildness of the Viceroys, that no prosecution under this law has taken place for seven years.

In India, however, it has been found necessary to the success of English rule to provide a sharper gag for the press and one more available for prompt application. British India is flooded with little newspapers printed in the vernacular. These journals are curiosities in their way; none of them have a very extensive circulation, although their aggregate issue is large; and they are generally written with much cleverness. They are insidious propagators of disaffection against the Government, of contempt for the native princes who are on friendly terms with the English, and of an infidelity which scoffs alike at Christianity, at Mahommedanism and at Buddhism. Some of these journals are skillful advocates and apostles of a certain species of communism, and many of them are supported chiefly by funds obtained from rich natives in the shape of hush money or blackmail. This it is true, is not a desirable newspaper literature; but the repressive measures of the English Government in India rather aggravate the evil. The native press, by a bill passed the middle of March, is handed over wholly to the mercies of the magistrates and the police. The district magistrate may require the publisher of any native journal to execute a bond undertaking not to allow the publication of any matter objectionable to the magistrate or commissioner; and if this undertaking is violated, in the opinion of the magistrate or commissioner, the bond is to be deemed forfeited and the newspaper stopped. There is to be no trial before a jury, or even before the magistrate himself; and while the journals published in India by Englishmen and in the English tongue are not to be interfered with, the native press hereafter is to conduct itself to the satisfaction of the Government or be summarily crushed out of existence. In approving this law, the Viceroy, Lord Lytton, made some observations which show the theory on which it is based. He said:

> While all his associations and convictions were on the side of free utterance of thought, it was his deliberate judgment that the measures was imperatively called for by the supreme law of the safety of the State. He quoted a large number of the recent utterances of the vernacular press openly maligning the English rule and English race, and sometimes preaching open sedition and combination for the subversion of the British law. No Government could possibly tolerate such language circulated among its ignorant masses. The prevention of the evil and not the punishment was the declared object of the measure, and it was the duty of the Government to pass it.

Very likely such a law may be necessary for the safety of British rule in India, but the experience of all nations is that it is not the successful way to treat political disaffection, and we have no doubt the English in India will come to realize this fact in time.

GREAT MONOPOLIES IN DANGER.

We are glad to see a disposition in Congress to hold the Gould and Huntington combination, controlling the Pacific Railroads, to a strict account. Some very good legislation has been reported to the Senate in the Thurman bill, and Washington advices state the Pacific Railroad Committee of the House has come to a conclusion on what is known as the *pro rata* bill, which is designed to prevent unjust discrimination in the carrying trade of the Pacific roads, against the business of connecting lines. Its purpose seems to be to break down the absolute and oppressive rule of the corporations, by placing their business under the control of the Government commissioners, with full powers as a court of final appeal to settle all disputes arising out of complications between the Pacific Railroads and the Government and the branch roads with which they are required to *pro rate* under the law.

The bill names as the three Commissioners Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Massachusetts, Albert Fink of Tennessee, and Judge Thomas M. Cooley of Michigan, one of the most eminent lawyers of the Union. Adams and Fink have had large experience, practically and theoretically, in railroad matters. It was first intended to leave the appointment of the Commissioners with the Executive, but the close affiliations between Mr. Hayes and Jay Gould, and the ascertained fact the latter contributed $25,000 in 1876, to Hayes' election, induced the House Committee to insert the names of Adams, Fink and Cooley. They are out of Jay Gould's reach.

It can easily be seen that a Board of Commissioners constituted in this way, will be likely to hold these immense monopolies to a strict account, as their duties would cover all questions of practical or legal interest that could arise under their investigations into the business of the railroads. The Board is required by the terms of the bill to consult the books and accounts of all the Pacific railroad corporations, to scrutinize the routes and operations of the companies, to settle as a court of final appeal all matters of controversy as to freight and passenger rates that may arise between the trunk lines and the branches, and to make an annual report to Congress of the result of their work.

If this bill, and the Thurman bill pending in the Senate, become laws, the interest of the Government in these roads (now aggregating over a hundred millions of dollars) and the business of connecting roads as, well as of the people at large, will be placed on an enduring and equitable basis. The Congressional fight promises to be a heated one, as the lobby is unprecedentedly rich and reckless, and tens of millions of dollars are involved.

GEN. HANCOCK IN A NEW ROLE.

We are sorry to hear of anything tending to dim the well earned luster of General Hancock's reputation, as a soldier or in the discharge of duties of a semi-civil character. Pennsylvanians take pride in him as a native of their State, while Democrats have nothing but admiration for his fidelity to principle, and firmness in resisting unconstitutional encroachments.

Some circumstances connected with General Hancock's visit to New Orleans in February are not, it seems to us, if correctly reported, in keeping with the careful and scrupulous line of conduct he has hitherto prescribed for himself. Our authority is the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun* and New Orleans *Times*, both as a rule exceptionally reliable on Southern matters. After the verdict of guilty in Anderson's case, Mr. Hayes determined to interfere, but the Attorney General could find no warrant for such interference, and so informed the *De Facto*. A suggestion was then made to Mr. Hayes that General Hancock would be a good man to send to New Orleans to plead for Anderson, that he and Governor Nicholls were classmates at West Point and were friends, and that the people of New Orleans were very fond of him and would listen to his counsel. A messenger was accordingly sent to General Hancock's headquarters, in New York, to sound him on the subject. It is represented that General Hancock was very averse to having anything to do with the matter, and that he finally consented solely as a matter of personal consideration for the wishes of Mr. Hayes, who served under him during the civil war. Gen. Hancock went to New Orleans and remained there about two weeks, during which time he was the recipient of the most profuse social attentions, although, probably out of deference to his own wishes, very little public notice was taken of his presence in the city. He had several lengthy interviews with Governor Nicholls, and it is said finally obtained from him an assurance that he would pardon Anderson if the Supreme Court of the State did not reverse the action of the lower court. This information was promptly communicated to the authorities in Washington. His mission ended, General Hancock returned to New York.

Since his return North, it is stated General Hancock has become more convinced than before that his scruples against undertaking a political mission of such character were well founded, but he holds that under the circumstances he could do no less than accede to the request made of him. It is undoubtedly an unprecedented act, even in this era of making precedents, for the head of the government at Washington to send a high officer of the army as a special envoy to treat with the authorities of a State in reference to the administration of criminal justice in that State. There is talk of an investigation of the affair by Congress. If the President can interfere in the States, in the case of a convicted criminal, he certainly can in all other cases in which he or his friends or retainers are interested. It is a bad precedent; and we regret General Hancock was so weak as to allow himself to be entrapped into any participation in it. His uniform ought not to be tainted by the most remote connection with the Presidential swindle, its aiders and abettors.

OUSTING HAYES.

The resolution of Montgomery Blair—who, by the way is one of the only two surviving members of Abraham Lincoln's Cabinet in the Maryland Legislature, instructing the Attorney General to proceed against Mr. Hayes, as holding office to which he was not elected, passed the Maryland Senate prior to the *sine die* adjournment of the Legislature on Monday evening, by a vote of ayes 14, nays 8. It had previously passed the House of Delegates by ayes 45, nays 24. Tke resolution is as follows:

> *Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Attorney General of the State be and hereby is instructed to exhibit a bill in the Supreme Court of the United States on behalf of the State of Maryland, with proper parties thereto, setting forth the fact that due effect was not given to the electoral vote cast by this State on the 6th day of December, 1876, by reason of the fraudulent returns made from other States and allowed to be counted provisionally by the Electoral Commission, but subject to judicial revision, and praying said Court to make the revision contemplated by the act establishing said Commission, and upon such revision to declare that the returns from the States of Louisiana and Florida, which were counted for Rutherford B. Hayes and Wm. A. Wheeler, were fraudulent and void; that the electoral votes of said States were in fact cast for Samuel J. Tilden as President and Thomas A. Hendricks as Vice President, and that, by virtue of said votes and of the 184 votes cast by other States, of which eight were cast by the State of Maryland, the said Tilden and Hendricks were duly elected, and praying that said Court decree accordingly.

We have no very great confidence that this resolution will amount to anything further than placing on record what is already indelibly fixed in history, the judgment of a State of the Union—"one of the old thirteen"—that Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler hold places through fraud. It is true the Electoral Commission law declares that the action of the eight-to-seven commission shall not "be held to impair "any right *now* existing under the Constitution and laws to question by proceedings in the judicial courts of the "United States, the right or title of the "person who shall be declared elected, "or who shall claim to be President or "Vice President of the United States, "if any such right exists;" but there appears to be no plan provided by the Constitution or laws to "question the right or title" of the occupant of the Presidential chair. No remedy exists unless it be under the common law; and we have no doubt the Supreme Court will dismiss any application made to it, to sit on Mr. Hayes' right to the Presidency, for want of jurisdiction. A majority of the Court is in sympathy with the Hayes swindle, and it was by the votes of three of the judges the swindle was made possible. When Strong, Miller and Bradley voted that "no evidence be received" of fraud, forgery and perjury, they closed out the question.

It is, we presume, within the power of Congress to pass a law that will enable the Supreme, or any other Court, to take cognizance of the application of the State of Maryland, but there is not much probability of its being done. A great many Republicans would like to see Hayes ousted, it is true, but there are also numbers of Democrats in Congress who are entirely willing that the Republican party carry the elephant it won with loaded dice, until 1881, and therefore will oppose any reopening of the Presidential question.

The circular of the new Foreign Minister, Lord Salisbury, to the Powers, on the subject of the Russo-Turkish treaty, sharply and clearly defines the objections of Great Britain to the treaty. The English demand is that it must all be submitted to a Congress, and Russia must abide its decision. This, if conceded, would undoubtedly dwarf Russian acquisitions and rehabilitate Turkey, as France, England, Austria and Italy would probably act together in the Congress. The point of England's objection to the treaty is that it subjects Turkey to Russian ambition to an extent that the independent action and even existence of Turkey would be almost impossible. The London *Times* says the position of the Ministry will be sustained by the country. Russia is doing her best to prevent an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Austria and England, but will not succeed, for it is probable such an alliance has already been agreed upon. France also repels Russian advances and Turkey will hardly listen to them, once war commences with England. According to an Americanism, the Czar seems to "have bitten off more than he can chaw."

In the Senate on Tuesday, while the debate on Thurman's Pacific Railroad bill was in progress, Senators Thurman and Edmunds made a most scathing attack upon those officers of the Union and Central Pacific, who have been and are trying to influence legislation through all the corrupt and scandalous agencies of the lobby. Nothing so pointed and terrific has been publicly spoken for years on this subject in Congress. Gould and Huntington, with several notorious lobbyists, were in the galleries, and the eyes of Senators and others present were turned upon them. Mr. Edmunds was particularly severe in what he said, and spoke as one who had accurate information as to what was going on. The effect of these open declarations will probably be salutary, and may, to a considerable extent, counteract the lobby influence.

Somebody through the *Dispatch* complains of the want of leaders in the Democratic party, and imagines therefore the organization is about dissolved. If the writer is anxious to be led he ought to join the Republican party, which has not only leaders but owners, who farm it out to suit themselves. The Democracy does not require political leaders; it has a history, traditions and well-defined principles, understood by the masses, who do not depend upon Mr. Cameron or Mackey to tell them what to do, and how to vote; and what to believe. It may be baffled and swindled for a time, but so surely as the darkness of the night gives way to the light of the sun, will the Democracy resume its control of the whole country.

The Russian reply to the English circular on the treaty of San Stefano is the next move on the diplomatic checker-board. Then will probably come a rejoinder from England, and so the war of words may go on, until some unforseen incident lets loose the dogs of war. We all know how it was when Sumpter was fired on. A single shot when people are aroused does the business. The London *Times* claims there is entire accord between Austria and England on the basis of Lord Salisbury's circular. Bismarck proposes a renewal of negotiations on the basis of a revision of the treaties of 1856 and 1871, between the Powers guaranteeing Turkey's interests at these periods. Such an overture will spare Russia's susceptibilities, and at the same time bring up all the questions covered by the treaty of San Stefano.

The anti-discrimination bill, designed to carry into effect important provisions of the Railroad article of the Constitution, got a back-set in the House yesterday, on a motion to bring it out of committee where it is held to prevent action. This was defeated under a ruling of the Speaker sustained by the House. The vote showed that the railroad interest opposing the bill virtually had the support of 101 of the members present, while 65 stood up for the bill. Of the Allegheny delegation Long, Walker, Miller, Hill and Flinn voted for the interests of the railroad, and Frazer, Graham, Zern, McElroy, Stone and Magill to bring the bill out of committee. Mitchell dodged.

Statistics of failures in New York are not encouraging as to better times or the blessings of forced resumption. Eighty-five failures were reported in that city during the month of March, with liabilities amounting to $7,177,326, the latter being *slightly in excess* of the amount for January, which was the *heaviest for any one month* for several years past. The number of failures, as compared with the month of February, shows an increase of about thirty-seven per cent. while the liabilities have increased in round numbers about $3,500,000. A large number of old and prominent houses failed during the month.

There were 31,137 votes cast at the city election in Cincinnati, on Monday, and to show the way the independent voter dashes around, Harmon, Dem., had 4,079 majority for Supreme Judge, and Baker, Rep., 2,196 for Board of Public Works. The other Democratic city candidates were elected by 500 majority.

Old Wells of Louisiana, who put Hayes where he is, got to Washington last night, to consult about New Orleans offices. The old man's price seems to have been a stiff one, and he has a fancy for running the Government on shares.

In Toledo, at the city election on Monday, the "Nationals" played out, most of the Greenbackers returning to the Democratic fold. The Democrats carried the city, electing their candidates by from 400 to 1,000.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

The Democratic State Convention in this city next month promises to be attended by the notable representatives of the party. Wallace, Clymer, Buckalew, Vaux and others have secured headquarters.

The Philadelphia steamship line last year made thirty-four round voyages to Liverpool, and on a business of $937,671, cleared $20,371, which fails to meet the interest account by $76,092. Not a paying business that.

Madame Restell has found out by this time whether Ingersoll is right or not. She left a fortune estimated at three-quarters of a million of dollars. It is not asserted that her revenue was entirely derived from the abandoned classes.

Secretary Sherman is a promising convert. He rather likes the Silver bill now to the extent of a hundred millions, and to resume insists he must have the right to reissue three hundred millions of greenbacks. He performs these gyrations to save his Silver bill.

Since 1870 Russia has borrowed seventy millions sterling for the construction of railways, and the money cost to her of the war with Turkey is about ninety millions sterling, or $450,000,000—gold valuation. It is probable that Russia would have been much stronger if she had spent this money on her railroads.

The Washington *Post* says Don Cameron is to be married on the 15th of May, the day of the Republican State Convention. It wonders how Don can run both affairs. The wedding, of course, he must attend, but bless your soul, he can send a "yaller dog" to the Convention with his orders, and they will be taken as gospel. Discipline is perfect.

The Pacific Railroads now owe Uncle Sam the snug little sum of $93,360,702 63. It is about time something was being done to pay this. It falls due in seventeen years, when the total debt will reach nearly one hundred and twenty millions. The roads pay big dividends, and if Senator Thurman's bill passes some of this surplus will go to a sinking fund.

We have several communications in relation to our forthcoming County Convention, which we do not consider as sufficiently important to publish. There is one idea pressed which ought to receive attention, viz., the postponement of the Congressional and Legislative tickets. In view of the condition of parties at present, we do not not see the necessity for immediate nominations.

The New York *Sun* of Monday printed a statement of an astonishing character that Senator Wallace is managing Jay Gould's railroad interests in Congress. This seems absurd on its face, and we are glad to see it authoritatively contradicted in a dispatch from Washington, which says Senator Wallace is supporting Senator Thurman's bill, designed to make Jay Gould "pony up."

The Nationals, or Labor party, fixed the 5th of June for a State Convention. When the Democrats settled upon the 23d of May, they then determined on the 15th, a week earlier, but the Republicans having selected that day, the Nationals desire to anticipate them, and will hold a convention on the 8th of May. Why this anxiety and rush, unless it is a settled fact that the early bird gets the worm?

The Maryland Legislature, before its adjournment on Monday night, passed an Oil Pipe bill, which gives the right of way through certain property in Baltimore county for the seaboard oil line from Parker City, Pennsylvania, to Baltimore. It was opposed by a rival concern, and in its progress the bill was once stolen from the files of the House—a proceeding that looks as if the Harrisburg lobby had been at Annapolis.

At the recent Republican Senatorial caucus, in Washinton, to devise means to keep afloat the old hulk, "an aggressive campaign against the Democrats this fall was urged, and the general issue of sectarian schools was named as one that had been successful in Ohio, and might take as a new one in the country at large." Hayes having routed these fellows on the bloody shirt, they naturally take up the Pope's toe.

The French elections, held in the early part of last month, for seats in the Chamber of Deputies annulled in October last, resulted in increasing the Republican strength. In the greater number of the seats thus vacated Republicans were returned with ease, while, as showing that the Government has adhered to its promise not to interfere, in four really Conservative departments the Conservatives were returned by large majorities. According to the latest advices the total number of elections annulled had been 33, and 47 remained for consideration, of which 20 will be annulled. The Republican strength in the Chamber will ultimately exceed the old number of 363.

The Bell Punch in Virginia is either working a great temperance reform or the State is being cheated. The Richmond *Dispatch* gives returns from various portions of the State, showing a remarkable falling off in the receipts from the operations of the Moffett liquor-bell punch compared with the first month's operations. In some cases the falling off is fifty per cent. The auditor of public accounts don't think temperance is the cause of this, for he has issued a circular to the commissioners of the revenue in which he says he is persuaded that the law is not fully carried out, declaring that the prompt execution of the act is essential to the finances of the State, and earnestly requesting the co-operation of all officers of the law in its prompt and faithful execution.

The latest advices from London state that a six days' pedestrian contest for £1,000 and the championship of the world, between William Howse and the American, O'Leary, the winner of the six days' tournament, is being arranged. Howse challenged O'Leary to a six days' contest for the championship and £500. O'Leary, while willing to meet Howse or any other man in the world stipulates that the match shall take place in the United States. He claims that he has crossed the Atlantic twice and met all comers on British soil, and demands that the next contest shall take place on American soil. The agreement by which the American holds the champion belt does not stipulate where contests for the trophy shall take place; neither is there any stipulation in the conditions which will prevent it being taken out of Great Britain. Howse's backers object to the contest taking place in the United States. The American residents in London are eager for O'Leary to meet Howse, and it is possible the American champion may change his mind and agree to a match in England.

The decline in the circulation and profits of the large and costly daily journals of New York during the last few years is one of the most notable events in modern journalism. With the exception of the *Herald*, whose advertising patronage assures liberal profits, none of the large Metropolitan papers have been profitable. The *Times*, while greatly reduced in circulation and advertising, doubtless well pays its way; the *World*, with all its admirably written departments, has its profits in expectation; the *Tribune* has just given notice of an enlargement of its capital to double the present amount, and the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Evening Post* and the *Commercial Advertiser* are not now fortunes to their owners, although all probably holding their own. The *Sun* is at present the conspicuously successful journal of New York, and divides nearly or quite as large profits as the costly dailies combined, excluding the *Herald*.

German newspapers daily mention the fact that Germany is, if possible, more sadly plagued with tramps than this country is. In rural districts women are in hourly anxiety because of these pests and keep their doors carefully locked whenever their husbands are away from home. The trouble is not caused by any dearth of work to be done, for while the natives of the Fatherland are tramping idly about the land, hundreds of industrious Italians are employed in building railroads and in other labor. Indeed, since the opening of the Oriental war business has improved in Germany, but there, as here, there are hands which will not work so long as begging and stealing will serve their owners' purpose.

Henry Ward Beecher's new house on the Hudson, near Peeksville, is described by the *World* as an imposing structure, with three stories of gables, verandas and bow windows. The vestibule is done in raised velvet, and finished in oil paint. The staircase is of polished cherry, Eastlake design, as is also the wood work; gold, silver, crimson and velvet are associated in the wall and ceiling decorations. Mr. Beecher's own room has a ceiling of blue and dove color. In the basement is a large billiard-room, well furnished with material for the gentleman's game. In this elegant mansion the preacher who gets $20,000, and the lecturer who adds $10,000 more a year, will pass his remaining days, while Tilton and lady, it is said will go to Europe.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of English Free Masons, held in London, March 6th, an official report was made on the action of the Free Masons of France. In that report it was set forth that the Grand Orient of France had eliminated from their declaration of principles belief in the existence of a God and the immortality of the soul. To the report were appended resolutions which express profound regret at such a departure from the principles of the craft, and provide that no brother can be admitted to English Lodges from a Lodge which denies or ignores the existence of God. The resolutions were passed unanimously. The Prince of Wales was re-elected Grand Master.

The English crown diamonds have arrived at the Paris Exposition, and are valued at $8,500,000. They are in a thick iron chest and are guarded by sentenels day and night. There is a diadem of eighty-six diamonds of various sizes, in the middle of which is the celebrated Koh-i-Noor, alone valued at $320,000; also a collar of 108 diamonds, in the centre of which is an emerald, said to be the purest and most beautiful extant. A second diadem is a blending of diamonds and emeralds. In the centre is the large Kaudavassy diamond, valued at $600,000. It would be rated at a higher sum were it not for a slight defect. These and many other valuables of the kind belong to the English crown. A portion are used by the Princess of Wales on special occasions; the others are reserved for the Queen.

General John Davis, of Davisville, Bucks county, died at his residence in that place on Monday in the ninetieth year of his age. He came of good Revolutionary parentage, his father having fought through the whole war of the Revolution and assisted in carrying General Lafayette off the field when severely wounded at the battle of Brandywine. General John Davis served in the war of 1812, was a Democratic Congressman and Collector of Philadelphia. His son, General W. W. H. Davis, will worthily represent the old family in Bucks county, and one of his daughters is the wife of Justice Mercur, of the Supreme Court of this State.

A San Francisco letter furnishes the explanation of Mr. Sharon's protracted absence from the Senate Chamber. He has more pressing business on hand now than saving the Republican party, namely, the engineering through the California Legislature of a job that has fifteen millions in it. Mr. Sharon is a business man first and a patriot afterward.

The best criticism yet made of Senator Howe's recent speech is by the Chicago *Times*. It is: "When scarcely a Representative in the Congress of the United States cares to say anything for the Administration, it is hardly the part of statesmanship for any one therein to say aught against it."

Thirty-eight of the forty-six officials of Dubuque, Iowa, city and county, are Irishmen. In other counties they run to the Germans.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Philadelphia is the only county in the State that polls a heavier Democratic vote than Allegheny.

The Democratic Convention to nominate county officers is called to meet in Washington county, April 22d.

Dr. Samuel Crawford of McCoysville, is the representative delegate to the Democratic State Convention from Juniata county.

The Twenty-first ward of Scranton, just organized, had an election for officers on Friday and the Greenbackers were the victors.

The Democratic Convention in Westmoreland county, to elect delegates to the State Convention, meets at Greensburg, Monday, April 8.

Ex-Senator Charles R. Buckalew and Col. John G. Freeze have been elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Columbia county.

Mr. Simon Cameron, a nephew of the General, has begun life with a modest clerkship in the Post Office Department at Washington, having been appointed on Wednesday.

The Democratic Committee of Cam county has called a county Convention for June 24 at Ebensburg, and selected as delegates to the State Convention Herman Baumer of Johnstown, and M. A. Quartz of Ebensburg.

The Bradford *Republican*, like some other newspapers, would rather see William H. Armstrong a candidate for Governor within the Republican party. If things go right it may see him indorsed by the Cameron Convention.

Mayor Logan, Democrat, was inaugurated at Williamsport on Monday as the successor of Mayor Starkweather, Republican. The Republicans elected J. B. Duble President of the Select Council with the assistance of Greenback votes, and the Greenbackers elected Robert M. Forsman President of the Common Council with the aid of Republican votes.

In Harrisburg the Greenbackers united with the Cameron faction, in organizing the Councils, electing a Republican President. The *Patriot* is indignant and says:

> No greenbacker with a drop of Democratic blood in his veins can be base enough to submit tamely to so gross an insult. Even if he be a member of the oath-bound inner ring which controls the greenback organization he should make haste to withdraw from the company of men so false to their professions and so unworthy of public confidence.

Judge Kelley writes to the Bucks County (Pa.) *Gazette*: "Charged as I have felt myself to be for some years past with the duty of resisting a mistaken financial policy, which must, if persisted in, result in social chaos, I have not felt free to shrink from any duty, but now that Secretary Sherman himself has adopted my leading theories, and pressed them upon the Finance Committee of the Senate, I may possibly look forward to a period of rest and travel."

A great many of our exchanges are mentioning the name of Hon. O. H. Reighard, of this city, in connection with the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. The suggestion is a capital one, and will meet with the hearty approval of the Democrats of this section of the State. Mr. Reighard has served a term in the Legislature, and was a useful and prominent member. He would make a capital presiding officer for the Senate, and should the governorship go to Philadelphia, or Allegheny as now seems probable, Mr. Reighard's nomination would greatly strengthen the ticket in this section of the State.—*Williamsport Banner.*

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* has this about minority Democratic counties, which applies with even greater force to Allegheny county:

> People who lightly speak of Lancaster county as a minority Democratic county will do well to remember that at the last State election more Democratic votes were polled in Lancaster county than in any other county in the State, except Philadelphia, Allegheny, Berks and Montgomery. Only two "majority" counties out-did the Old Guard in polling votes for the Democratic ticket. Even on the full Presidential vote of 1876 the only counties polling a heavier Democratic vote than Lancaster were Philadelphia, Allegheny, Berks, Luzerne, Montgomery, Schuylkill and York, and most of these had the stimulus of a close local struggle to aid them.

John Dunn, a prominent Republican politician, who was for a long time business manager of the Philadelphia *Press* when that paper was owned by John W. Forney, will begin the publication next week in Philadelphia of a live Republican newspaper, which will oppose the Administration and fight Hayes' Civil Service Reform policy at all points. The paper will be backed by some of the most influential Ring Republicans of the city, who are disgusted with the policy of the *Press* under the management of Nevin, and who "view with alarm" the fact that every daily newspaper in Philadelphia is now supporting the Administration more or less cordially.

The Philadelphia *Times* says Armstrong of Lycoming will be the national candidate for Governor, and we have little doubt it is correct. It hints at the possibility of Armstrong's nomination by the Republicans, and says:

> Cameron feels that his safety is solely in a distinctive Cameron-Republican victory, as his immediate organ boldly declares, but it will be a grave issue for the party to meet, if it must choose between surrendering to Armstrong, or forcing him to slice off the square-toed Greenback-Labor and anti-Cameron Republican elements of the State. There's music in the air and the Republicans may incline to look out for the National locomotive when the bell rings.

TO MRS. ——,

WITH A LITTLE CLOCK.

I give you this to *regulate* your home,
'Tis better far than many a tedious tome,
It's worth a score of "*Duties of a Wife;*"
Sensation stuff about *unreal* life,
Written perhaps by some splenetic shrew,
Standing on pediments intensely blue—
More practical than "Letters to a Bride,"
By one who drove her own spouse from her side;
The dearest use for which this toy's designed
Is to keep husband steadily in mind,
That 'spite of billiards, and in chum's despite,
Or rain or storm he must haste home at night;
As matter of temptations cluster thick,
He still must mind this little organ's click!
And if it ever fails to keep him straight,
And make him think he has staid out too late,
Turn to the left the little pivot pin,
Just as you hear him hastening to get in;
Then should he look astonished or *aghast*,
And venture feebly that "the clock's too fast,"
Confess thou not! but with the sweetest smile
Suggest that he has staid out "quite a while."
—Then will the errant his delay deplore,
And promise "not to do so any more!"
—And when his back is turned turn back the hands,
And thus you will maintain your marriage bands.

March 28, 1878. Pater Familias.

THE EASTERN DEADLOCK.

How Salisbury's Circular is Regarded In Russia.

Austria Preparing for Common Action with England.

Utter Impossibility of a Compromise on the Basis of the San Stefano Treaty.

THE OUTLOOK.

HOW RUSSIA WILL REGARD SALISBURY'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, April 4.—2 A. M.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs: "As the text of Lord Salisbury's letter is not yet received, Russia has not decided upon an answer, but there is reason to believe she will not regard the circular as having anything of the nature of an ultimatum. As the British Government confines itself to purely negative criticism, it may possibly be asked to suggest some solution of its own. It is argued that if the English Cabinet really desires to avoid war, some pacific solution may still be found. The public regard the circular, however, as new proof that England has decided upon war, while in the official world it is said although the circular is not pleasant reading for these who desire peace it has the advantage of intelligibility.

A special from Athens says the circular has aroused enthusiasm there.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE CIRCULAR IN GERMANY.

The Berlin *Post* publishes an article which is believed to be inspired, adopting Lord Salisbury's criticisms of the San Stefano treaty. It says: "England will hardly remain alone in the opinion that the treaty of Paris, until amended, is the law of Europe. Russia, therfore, has no choice between war or parting with the treaty of San Stefano, as she would have to do if she entered the Congress."

A Rome dispatch says the *Fanfulla* believes the English Ambassador is actively urging the Italian Government to assume an attitude favorable to England.

A BIG TASK IMPOSED ON IGNATIEFF.

A special from Berlin says: "We learn from St. Petersburg that the direction o foreign affairs has practica lly passed into the hands of Gen. Ignatieff.

Russia continues to purchase large quantities of war material in Germany.

Lord Salisbury's note has put an end to the plan for a revival of the Congress scheme which Russia momentarily considered.

THE BRITISH FLEET NOT TO BE REMOVED.

The *Standard* announces, as proof that there is no intention of complying with the reported demand for the withdrawal of the British fleet from the sea of Marmora, that the ram Rupert and the iron clad turret ship Devastation have been ordered to join the squadron there, to replace the Sultan, which will return to England to refit.

AN AMERICAN MAN-OF-WAR RENDERING AID TO THE GREEKS.

A dispatch from Athens says: "The American man-of-war ordered to Volo is the Marion. Such aid as she can render the suffering Greeks, however, is quite inadequate and perhaps too late. French and Austrian Consols at Volo telegraphed for men-of-war as the Turks are quite demoralized and have threatened a French officer. An English man-of-war is expected. The Italian Government has ordered Italian vessels to receive refugees.

AUSTRIA TO ACT WILH ENGLAND.

A Vienna correspondent hears that Count Andrassy recognizing the difficulty of assembling the Congress is preparing for common action with England. The consequences of General Ignatieff's report at St. Petersburg on the result of his mission, however, yet remain to be seen.

A Vienna correspondent says: "Even unanimous approval of Austrian papers of Lord Salisbury's circular is but a faint reflex of its effect on public opinion."

A correspondent at Vienna hears from official source that M. Tisza, Premier of the Hungarian Ministry, has informed the Emperor and Count Andrassy that he could not answer for consequences in Hungary if Austria took a decision hostile to or independent of England.

A special from Berlin says Russia's answer will contest Lord Salisbury's dispatch point by point, and will declare that the aim of England's policy is plain.

THE PEACE PARTY IN ENGLAND.

A deputation of the National Liberal Federation to protest against the attitude of the Government, express disapproval of calling out the reserves and to proclaim the desire of the Liberal party to save Great Britain from the shame and misery of unjust war, were met at Westminster Palace Hotel this afternoon by Lords Granville and Hartington. The deputation numbered about five hundred representatives, from all parts of the kingdom. Joseph Chamberlain, member of the House of Commons from Birmingham, presided. John Bright introduced the deputation to Lords Granville and Hartington. Lord Granville, addressing them, said he required no stimulus to adopt the course likely to prevent the country from being dragged into war which neither its honorable engagements nor national interests demanded, but it would be deceiving themselves and Russia to conclude that opposition could prevent the Government from going to war if the Government was bent on a warlike policy.

Lord Hartington said the present duty of the opposition was to interpose by every means in its power obstacles to any rash and ill considered action of the Government, the result of which might be war.

AUSTRIA AND ENGLAND IN ACCORD.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial article, says: "The main fact in the present posture of affairs is that Austria and England are at one on their view of the treaty of San Stefano and the only means by which, without war, it can be brought into harmony with the just claims of the other Powers. The public opinion of Europe is with them, and if they act together with firmness and loyalty, Russia may be induced to withdraw from her position, which would then be obviously untenable."

A dispatch from Salonica says: "The English Consul is engaging interpreters, knowing the Greek, Turkish and English languages, at a salary of $150 per month, commencing immediately."

MORE RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

A despatch from Constantinople says: "Russians have occupied parts of Macedonia included in New Bulgaria. Russian military authorities and transport officials to-day held a council upon measures for the ultimate evacuation of Turkey."

WHAT AUSTRIA INFORMED GEN. IGNATIEFF.

A correspondent to the Manchester *Guardian* calls attention to the significance of the Vienna dispatch to the *Eastern Budget* which was published here simultaneously with appearance in Venice of the dispatch making a similar statement which was telegraphed from London to the *Political Correspondence*. The statement is to the effect that the Austrian government informed Gen. Ignatieff that it required alterations to be made in the peace preliminaries and that they should be made with the concurrence of the other Powers. There is, therefore, no prospect of England being isolated and the action of the Cabinet is calculated to promote the interests of peace. The fact that this statement appeared at the same time in the *Eastern Budget* and the *Political Correspondence*, both journals semi-official, adds to its significance.

The *Political Correspondence*, reviewing Lord Salisbury's circular, considers that in the last result the attitude of Austria and England will inevitably lead both to the same issue. If the Congress does not meet, England will take measures for the protection of her interests, which, however, would by no means necessarily cause war.

RUSSIA'S VIEW OF SALISBURY'S CIRCULAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.—The *Agence Russe* says: "If Lord Salisbury's note is to decline a Congress, its end is attained; but if intended to open discussion by written communications may last a year, particularly as the note contains criticisms but no proposals.

AFFAIRS IN ROUMANIA.

VIENNA, April 3.—A special from Bucharest reports two Russian army corps stationed in Bulgaria have been ordered to return to Roumania and take up positions between Giurgevo and Bucharest. It is feared Russians may impose a state of siege throughout Roumania. At a secret sitting of the Roumanian Chambers today, M. M. Ghika and Stourdza reported the result of their recent missions to London and Vienna respectively. The former said the English Cabinet had encouraged Roumania to hold out in regard to Bessarabia. The latter said Austria laid stress upon the necessity of the Bessarabian question being settled by the decision of Europe.

LORD SALISBURY'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, April 2.—Following is the sentence, *verbatim*, in Lord Salisbury's circular to the Powers, in which he objects to the treaty of San Stefano as a whole:

"The combined effect of the treaty, in addition to the results upon the Greek population and upon the balance of the maratime powers, which have been already pointed out, is to depress almost to the point of entire subjection the political independence of the government of Constantinople. The formal jurisdiction of that government extends over geographical positions which must, under all circumstances, be of the deepest interest to Great Britain. It is in the power of the Ottoman Government to close or to open the straits which form the natural highway of nations between the Ægean Sea and the Euxine. Its dominion is recognized at the head of the Persian gulf, on the shores of the Levant, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Suez Canal. It cannot be otherwise than a matter of extreme solicitude to this country, that the government to which this jurisdiction belongs should be so closely pressed by the political outposts of a greatly superior Power; its independent action, and even existence, is almost impossible. These results arise, not so much from the language of any single article in the treaty, as from the operation of the instrument as a whole. A discussion, limited to articles selected by one Power in Congress, would be an illusory remedy for dangers to English interests and to the permanent peace of Europe, which would result from the state of things which the treaty proposes to establish."

SPORTING NEWS.

THE COMING REGATTA.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Stewards of the Henley regatta have given notice that all American crews contemplating entry must do so six weeks before the regatta. The Stewards also reserve the right to refuse any entry without assigning a reason." The *Pall Mall Gazette* doubts the justice of compelling Americans to settle their crews and pay entrance fees a month earlier than English crews. The intention, it says, is doubtless to make a full investigation of the status of American oarsmen, but it would suffice if the names were submitted to the Stewards at the time specified, leaving to Americans the option of selecting what prizes they would enter for, and who should make up this or that crew out of the list submitted until the ordinary day of entry, that is a fortnight before the regatta.

The trustees of the champion belt have decided that O'Leary is entitled to take it to America, and anybody challenging him must go to America, unless O'Leary agrees to compete in England. Prizes in the late pedestrian match have been distributed as follows: O'Leary received $3,750; Vaughan $1,200, and Brown $525. Other contestants got smaller sums.

The Oxford crew arrived at Putney yesterday. The University race is appointed for 9 A. M. on the 13th inst.

FRANCE.

PROGRESS OF REPUBLICAN IDEAS.

LONDON, April 3.—A Paris despatch says: "The three measures introduced by the government, the colportage bill, the press amnesty bill, and the state of siege bill have all become laws. The first prevents a recurrence of most arbitrary proceedings of the De Broglie Cabinet; the second cancels its 3,000 press prosecutions, though extended by the Senate to about a dozen earlier or later offenders, including Paul de Cassagnac, and the third is directed against an abuse of power, which, though not resorted to by the Duc de Broglie was notoriously advocated by some of his colleagues and supporters.

There are inundations in the Department of Indre et Loire. The Seine and other rivers are also very high. Snow is falling in the east. The frost has done some mischief in the South.

RUSSIA

MORE THAN EVER DECIDED TO STAND FIRM.

[By Cable to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, April 1.—The *Herald* correspondent in St. Petersburg telegraphs that it is admitted in high official circles in that city that the visit of General Ignatieff to Vienna, for the purpose of gaining over Count Andrassy to the Russian side, has proved a failure. The fact is variously regarded in the Russian Capital; but nothing has so far occurred that would indicate any change in the Russian programme. In fact, any receding from the position hitherto assumed would be extremely unpopular with all classes of the Russian people. General Ignatieff returns direct to St. Petersburg, without going to England, as was originally intended. The general situation here is very disquieting, and

GREAT UNEASINESS AS TO THE FUTURE

is expressed by persons high in the confidence of the Government. It is felt that a grave solution of the Eastern difficulty is imminent, and that the next few weeks will be pregnant with events that will materially affect all Europe. This feeling is mainly due to the return of General Ignatieff to Russia without having, up to the latest advices, obtained any serious concession from Austria. Coupled with this news of the unfriendly attitude of Austria is the fact that the Russian Government is more than ever decided to remain firm in her demands, and to push matters to extremes, so that

THE OUTLOOK IS WARLIKE IN THE EXTREME.

The *amour propre* of the Czar will not allow him to yield anything, and the feeling of the people is such that any concession to the other Powers might produce serious consequences. It is felt on all sides that war cannot be averted, and that the only question seems to be as to the Powers that will take part in it. Calculations have been made here of the strength of the fleets of the world, with a view to possible contingencies. The result is a belief in the almost indispensable necessity of obtaining

THE AID OF THE FRENCH FLEET

Against England. This conclusion having been arrived at, it is necessary to devise a means of securing France, and it is thought that it has been hit upon. If General Ignatieff should at the last moment succeed at Vienna, the plan decided on to secure the co-operation of France would be to place before the French Government the following alternative:

"You must either abstain from the Congress, and thus act on the side of England against the whole of Europe, or come to the Congress and agree to abide by the consequences, whatever they may be." By this means it is hoped that France will be forced to abandon her present attitude of absolute neutrality and declare herself on one side or the other before any decisive step shall be taken. It is not improbable that the hand of Bismarck may be traced in this proposition; but such is the intention, should Ignatieff succeed with Andrassy. In consequence of her reserved attitude, great irritation prevails here against France, as it is felt that by remaining neutral while half of Europe would be exhausting herself in a gigantic war, the influence of France would be enormously increased, and her power to a great extent restored. While she is standing silently watching the conflict she could decide at a critical moment to throw her sword into whatever side of the scale best suited her interests, and thus determine the result. If Ignatieff fails entirely, as it is believed here he must, it is now thought by some he will return by way of Berlin, for the purpose of effecting an understanding with the German Government, so that Russia may know what to expect from that very important quarter, and finally adopt a definite policy. It is felt that a great deal depends on having a clear and definite understanding with Germany, as Austria's account must be largely dependent on the attitude of the Berlin Government. Should all hope of a general understanding be given up,

RUSSIA WILL PUT AN END TO THE SUSPENSE,

and face the issue directly. England will be summoned to withdraw her fleet immediately from the sea of Marmora. In case of refusal, which is certain, the Russians will in the course of a few hours occupy Constantinople, and the whole shore of the Bosphorus, and thus

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA WILL BE FACE TO FACE,

with nothing but the sword to decide their differences. Whether an immediate declaration of war would follow this action is, of course, a matter of doubt, but it must lead to such events as will infallibly end in war, and from the moment it is taken the grand struggle may be looked upon as virtually commenced. It is well known here that the most popular English Minister that ever lived would not dare to withdraw the fleet under such circumstances. The storm of indignation that would be aroused would sweep everything in England before it, and the fact of such a demand being made would be clear evidence that Russia wanted to force England to fight.

THE CZAR GETTING READY.

Everything here looks like war. The director of the imperial train has been suddenly ordered to start for Brussels, where he will arrive on Tuesday, for the purpose of bringing back to St. Petersburg immediately the train which the Czar used during the last campaign, and which is undergoing repairs in Belgium. This order was given immediately after the receipt of the news of Lord Derby's resignation, which is regarded as the surest indication that England has decided on a vigorous policy.

ANDERSON A FREE MAN.

The Supreme Court Refuses to Grant a Rehearing.

A Release Made Out and Anderson Leaves the Prison in a Carriage.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—The Supreme Court room was filled this morning by attorneys, politicians, etc., to hear the decision on the application of the Attorney General for a rehearing in the case of the State vs. Thomas C. Anderson. The Court refused the rehearing asked for, and in the decision announcing refusal, the Chief Justice pointed out clearly and distinctly what the Court did decide in its first opinion, and also reviewed and refuted the points raised by the Attorney General in his brief filed as a basis of his application for a rehearing.

The Court says, that, in its first decision, it was not decided whether the consolidated statement of returns for the parish of Vernon is a public record or not, as it was not necessary to decide that point. What the Court did decide is that the record offered in evidence as the record forged by the prisoner is not a public record with which information the prisoner is charged with having forged. It does not possess the requirements of such a record, and does not conform to the statute. It has not the certificate of the Clerk of the Court, a necessary requirement in order to make it such a record as is charged that the prisoner forged.

Immediately after the reading of the decree, Mr. Castellanos, counsel for Anderson, appeared before the Superior Criminal Court and filed a copy of the original decree of the Supreme Court, which was by Judge Whitaker ordered to be filed and spread upon the minutes, and instructed the clerk to make out a release for Anderson. At a quarter to one o'clock the release reached the parish prison, when Anderson was set at liberty. He left the prison in a carriage, in company of two of his friends.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Family Butchered, Beheaded and Burning in Their Dwelling.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 2.—One of the most terrible tragedies that has ever disgraced the annals of bloody Kentucky, whose history is stained with almost indefinite length of crimes, occurred between midnight Sunday night and daylight Monday, about six or seven miles from the city, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. About two o'clock yesterday morning the house of Marlow was seen on fire by two men named Mobley and Goff, living in one direction, and a man named Hawkins living in another. At four o'clock it was still burning brightly, and about five o'clock when the first parties reached the house it was nearly in ruins. Henry Kernen and Mr. Davenport, neighbors, were the first persons there. In one spot, where one of the beds stood, a lot of bones were found belonging to two bodies. Kernen says there was no flesh up to the knees, but the flesh on the trunks was still hanging up to the neck. The heads were gone, evidently cut off, and neither body could be recognized separately. The bodies were in such a position as precluded any idea of accidental burning and death. A knife belonging to Mrs. Marlow was found in a piece of the dress not entirely burned.

The old man and woman were to have appeared as witnesses to-day in the Circuit Court against Cook and Brackett, and suspicion was at once directed against their friends and parties interested in their behalf. Perry Ross and Charles Fisher came here this morning to testify for Cook and Brackett, and were arrested here. Smith, another witness, was also arrested in town. Whitelock and one Frank Dyer were arrested on Selvage's farm. Brackett, a young brother of William Brackett, was arrested here. These parties were all locked up,

WASHINGTON.

The River And Harbor Appropriation Bill.

The Fight on Wood's Tariff Bill to be Commenced To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1878.

PROPOSED NEW DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Harrison "To provide for more efficient civil service in the United States," provides that from and after the passage of this act, there shall be created a new department of the United States government, to be called the department of civil service, to consist of five commissioners, who shall be appointed by the President; provided, however, that no more than three commissioners at any one time holding such positions shall be appointed from any one political party. The term of offices shall expire respectively on the first of January of the years 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888 and 1890. At the first meeting the commissioners shall draw by lot for their respective terms and the commissioner drawing the shortest term shall be head of the department, and thereafter the commissioner holding the shortest term shall be such head. On the expiration of the term of office of any commissioner, or, in the case of death, the term of office of the commissioner appointed to fill such vacancy shall expire two years after the expiration of the term of the commissioner then holding the longest term. The salary of the head of said department shall be $5,000 per annum and of each of the other commissioners $4,000. It shall be the duty of said board to prescribe qualifications requisite for appointment into the several branches of the civil service, and to examine all applicants for appointment.

The bill further provides that no assessment shall be levied upon any officer of the United States for political purposes, and the payment of any such assessment shall be cause for immediate dismissal from service.

HAYES ACTING INDEPENDENTLY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Several gentlemen who called on the President to-day, having incidentally alluded to the position of Republican Senators toward him, he replied that he supposed there was now a better feeling among them, as from what he could hear, they had recently given expression to their views concerning him, and especially he thought Senator Howe felt better after delivering his late speech. The President does not seem in the least disturbed by the adverse criticisms, placing himself on the ground that he is acting in accordance with his sense of right.

SECRETARY SHERMAN ON RESUMPTION

Secretary Sherman was before the Committee on Banking and Currency to-day, by invitation, and in the course of his statement claimed that after the resumption of specie payments he will have authority to reissue $300,000,000 United States notes under authority of the existing law of 1873, contained in the Revised Statutes, relative to the reissue of United States notes received for taxes.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt Statement for March shows a decrease in the debt for the month of $2,314,614, and the following balances in the Treasury: Currency, $751,857; special fund for redemption of fractional currency, $10,000,000; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $25,215,000; coin, $138,357,608, including coin certificates, $57,883,400; outstanding legal tenders, $347,818,712.

WOOD CONFIDENT HIS TARIFF BILL WILL PASS.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Representative Wood says he has no doubt of the passage of the Tariff bill in the House by the first of May and its passage in the Senate before the close of the present session.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The House Committee on Judiciary to-day agreed upon a bill for the payment of the unexpended balance of the Geneva award. It proposes to refer to the Court of Claims for adjudication the claims of those parties only who are actual sufferers by Confederate cruisers, but without reference to any exclusion by the law of 1874 or decisions of the late Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims. The claims are to be determined under the treaty, and the award, according to the principles of equity, justice and the law of nations. The above was agreed to by one majority in committee. The minority of the committee, consisting of five members, agree to pay, first, exculpated cruisers; second, extra interest of two per cent. on all previous judgments and ten per cent. additional to whalers in lieu of freight; and third, war premiums.

One of the members of the majority of the committee did not fully give his consent to the bill agreed upon, but voted for it in order that it might be reported to the House. It is not supposed by some members of the committee that the bill in its present shape can pass the House.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Among the items in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill which was reported to the House this afternoon are the following: For the improvement and deepening of the Ohio river, including the removal of snags, etc., from Pittsburgh to its mouth, $300,000, of which $50,000 shall be expended at Grand Chain; for the removal of obstructions and deepening the channel at that point, and $25,000 for the improvement of the Monongahela river, to be expended in completing the lock and dock at Hourd's Rocks.

WOOD'S TARIFF BILL.

To-morrow Representative Wood's Tariff bill be taken up for consideration, according to previous order. Since it was reported it has gained friends. The conclusion has been reached that it will receive a fair majority, there having been a caucus of the House.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Senator Booth has almost entirely recovered from his sudden attack of illness in the Senate to-day.

Senator Dorsey went before the House Committee on Postoffices this morning and told the committee all about his action in aiding mail contractors in his section to prepare bonds. He had done nothing that was not perfectly lawful and proper, and he should do it again whenever occasion offered. He denied that he had any pecuniary interest, near or remote, contingent or possible, in any mail contracts or any other contracts under the Government.

THE LATE ASSASSINATION.

Further Details—The Causes that Led to the Murders.

LONDON, April 3.—Following are further details of the assassination of the Earl of Leitrim, his clerk and driver, which have been telegraphed from Dublin: The Earl of Leitrim left his residence at Milford shortly before eight o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by his clerk, and was driving on an outside car to Derry to meet his solicitor. He always carried arms. It is supposed the assassins concealed themselves behind a low embankment, between the road and the plantation, and having first shot the Earl of Leitrim, they shot the clerk and driver so that there might be no witnesses. His Lordship's valet was driving about a mile behind, and on coming up found his master and clerk lying dead on the road. Life was still in in the driver. The assassins meanwhile escaped in a boat across Mulroy bay. The valet drove back to Milford and alarmed the police, who, coming to the place, found the driver still alive, but unconscious. He died shortly afterwards. There is no doubt that the murder was agrarian. The relation between the Earl of Leitrim and his tenants were unfriendly. His Lordship was kind and liberal to the poor, but was very particular and exacting in his dealings with his tenantry, visiting with unsparing severity the slightest infraction of the rules of the estate. The riband society have a strong hold upon the country, owing, in a great measure, to his harshness. He had an iron will, which disregarded alike appeals or menaces, and he possessed extraordinary courage and perseverance in the pursuit of his purposes.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the assassination, says: "It is no exaggeration to say that the news of the murder of the Earl of Leitrim, which caused a profound sensation in the House of Commons yesterday, when confirmed by the Irish Secretary, has struck this country with as much pain and amazement as an unprovoked declaration of war."

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Two men, named McTaggart and Triel, have been arrested on board a steamer going from Rothmullen to Londonderry, on suspicion of complicity in the murder of Lord Leitrim.

GONE TO JUDGMENT.

Madam Restell, the Noforious Abortionist, Commits Suicide.

She Was Fearful of Being Tried on Old Charges.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The police were startled by the announcement that the well known Madame Restell had been found dead, early this morning, in the bath room in her mansion on Fifth avenue.

Ex-Judge Stewart of the District Attorney's office, was called by the woman's family at an early hour, and informed that she retired late last night, feeling very despondent about her trial, which was to have taken place to-day. She rose in the night and went into the bath-room. She was found in the bath-tub, which was filled with water. The Madame stated to a friend last night that she did not care what might be the result of the trial, so far as she herself was concerned. She only cared for the reputation and feelings of her grandchildren. The case was called in court to-day and adjourned.

HOW THE DEED WAS COMMITTED.

Dr. Cushman, the Coroner's physician, examined the body and found a deep gash had been cut across the front of the throat, severing the jugular vein. A slight cut on the right side of the neck, a little below this gash, indicated that the first attempt had been ineffectual. It was Dr. Cushman's opinion that death was caused almost instantly. The knife was a long carving knife which had been used on Madam Restell's table, and which she is believed to have taken up stairs and secreted in her room last night. The water had been left running in the bath tub, and had run so long that the tank above was exhansted. The overflow had passed off through the waste pipe, and hence there was but little blood in the water which still filled the tub. The body was cold, and it was evident that the woman had been dead for some hours. Ever since her arrest she had manifested great fear and anxiety on account of the belief that the prosecution intended to bring other charges against her in reference to old cases. This belief had taken such possession of her that it almost amounted to hallucination. The members of her family say that she was very nervous all day yesterday, and showed symptoms of mental derangement. The suicide was discovered about 8 o'clock this morning by the servant girl, and her screams alarmed the other occupants of the house who were in, in addition to the servants, Madame Restell's daughter, grandson and granddaughter and the latter's husband. The daughter lives in Harlem, but came to the house to visit her mother this morning before the suicide was discovered.

The court room was crowded in anticipation of the trial of the notorious woman, but before the case was called telegrams announcing her death were received, and the Judge ordered the postponement of the case until to-morrow, remarking that he could hardly believe any one would trifle with the court in such a serious matter.

$35,000 GOTTEN AWAY WITH.

A Bold Robbery Successfully Carried Out in Piedmont, W. Va.

WHEELING, April 1.—On Saturday morning, about one o'clock, one of the greatest robberies ever known in this State was effected by four men, supposed to be professional burglars, in the store of J. S. Jamison, in Piedmont, W. Va.

The burglars entered the store by prying open the front door, and then blew open a safe in the private office of Mr. Jamison. They took between $25,000 and $30,000 worth of government bonds, $15,000 in greenbacks and $4,000 or $5,000 in personal notes. The greater portion of the latter were recovered in a blacksmith shop near the store, where they had evidently been thrown by the thieves. The safe door was blown completely across the office, a distance of fourteen feet. In the house next the store a constable lives, and when he heard the noise made by the explosion, he opened a window and looked out. One of the burglars, who was on the watch, pointed a revolver at his head, and told him if he made any noise he would blow his brains out. The constable, thinking that "he who fights and runs away will live to fight another day," promptly drew in his head, and did not give any alarm until next day.

No clue has as yet been found to the whereabouts or identity of the burglars.

THE TILTONS.

No Reconciliation Probable at Present.

The New York *Sun*, in speaking of the stories about an approaching reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, says:—

"Some few weeks ago, for what reason no one seems to know, Mrs. Moore yielded to Tilton's desire to some extent, and brought about a meeting between her daughter and her son-in-law without the consent, connivance, or knowledge of the former. Of the detail of that meeting it would be absurd to pretend to know. The fact of a meeting is all that is known, save that then and there Mrs. Tilton told Mr. Tilton distinctly that she would never live with him again. There were no lawyers no friends, no children made parties to the consultation, and all the reported going and coming of this, that, and the other child is simple fabrication. When the parties separated it was distinctly understood that the children were—all of them—common property, and subject to a common discipline, free to be called by one or the other as seemed best for them. And such has been the constant habit.

"In view of Mr. Tilton's strong desire, the rapid growth of the children, Mrs. Tilton's extreme debility, and Mrs Moore's recent conversion to the doctrine of reconciliation, judges of human nature in general, and a few observers of the Tiltons in particular, are confident of an ultimate scene of forgive and forget—but it has not come yet, nor has the first step toward it yet been taken."

A POLITICAL POT-POURI.

Talks on the Real, Truthful and Mixed.

Governor Hendricks and Eaton of Kansas, on Political Blunders.

[Cincinnati Enquirer, Tuesday.]

A member of the *Enquirer* staff returning from the East met Hon. Thos. Hendricks of Indiana, and Hon. Wm. Eaton of Kansas, on the cars last Sunday, and had a long and interesting conversation with them. Mr. Hendricks had been to Philadelphia attending to some legal business, and Mr. Eaton to Washington, and but for meeting the Governor on the train, he would have stopped over in Indianapolis to see him. After the topic of the day had been discussed, the conversation drifted into a review of the last Presidential contest, during which its errors and its blunders, and what might have been the result but for these, were quite freely spoken of. Mr. Eaton is a member of the National Democratic Committee, and has been such ever since the memorable Charleston Convention, and is thoroughly posted in the history of the different Presidential campaigns since that time. He is firmly of the opinion that Tilden's management of the last campaign was as great a botch as ever he had known. An ardent believer in the greenback, he was not in favor of the nomination of "Slippery Sam" at St. Louis, and seeing that old Bill Allen had no chance there he did all in his power to secure the place of honor for Governor Hendricks. "It was no use, though," said he: "Tilden had sent a big fellow named Finley to the Northwest, and backed him with plenty of money to use in his interest. He went first into Michigan, and his line of argument was that Tilden was an immensely wealthy man, worth over seven millions of dollars, and that he was willing to spend two millions of this money in the campaign." "But Tilden wasn't worth any such sum," interposed Governor Hendricks. "I doubt if he was worth more than two millions and a half. Still, he is a very rich man." "I know he was not as rich as he was represented," continued Mr. Eaton; "yet the tale was believed, and it had its effect. Finley went from Michigan into Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other States in the vicinity, and succeeded, by appealing to the cupidity of every impecunious Democratic editor, in enlisting their assistance, they hoping to be remunerated for their work after the nomination. St. Louis was filled with these claqueers when the Convention met, and their noisy gabble induced the Southerners, who were only anxious to get the control of their State Governments, and to relieve themselves of military tyrrany, to believe that he was the only man who could be elected if nominated, and so he secured their support."

The St. Louis platform then became the subject of consideration, during which Mr. Eaton said to Mr. Hendricks: "Governor, if Dorsheimer's interpretation of the meaning of the platform had been adopted as orthodox I don't think you would have accepted the nomination for the Vice Presidency on it, would you?" Governor Hendricks, thus appealed to, replied: "No, I should not. Dorsheimer was too much elated at the victory of Tilden then to be taken as authority on the meaning of the platform. He modified his views considerably afterward, and when he came into Indiana during the campaign his speeches pleased our people very much, and were unexceptionable on the money question plank of the platform." Our young man suggested that Dorsheimer was venomously bitter toward the "ragbaby" at St. Louis to which Governor Hendricks responded. "So I have been told; but then, perhaps, he was laboring under great excitement. Dorsheimer is a bright fellow." Mr. Eaton, at this juncture, remarked that it was odd that Tilden should cut loose from the old stand by of the Democratic party and place his trust in such new converts as Dorsheimer. "It is rather singular," replied Governor Hendricks. "What was the name of the man that was his Secretary of State—let me see; oh, I have it—Bigelow. Now Bigelow never was what I should call a Democrat, and yet he was one of Tilden's most trusted lieutenants." "Maybe," put in Mr. Eaton, "he took him on the principle that Hurlburt, of the *World*, told us of. Don't you remember, Governor, when Hurlburt and you and I met at the New York hotel, and had a talk on this very same subject Hurlburt remarked, 'Tilden is always treating his enemies well in order to placate them, and giving his friends the cold shoulder because he thinks they will stand it?'" Mr. Hendricks remembered the observation, and laughed as it was repeated. Being reminded that Hurlburt was doing all he could for Tilden now, he remarked: "Yes; but there was a time when Hurlburt was not so much of a Tilden man as he became afterward." Our young man, having ventured the opinion that Ohio could have been carried for Tilden had proper exertions been made to induce enough of the dissatisfied Republican miners of the Tuscarawas and Mahoning Valleys to vote the Cooper ticket to destroy the Republican majority. Mr. Eaton said: "Why, Ohio had no right to complain of the monetary help given her. She got twice the amount of financial aid that Indiana did. I was told so by Tilden himself." "Who got this money?" asked our youth. "Well, John Thompson got $40,000 of it," responded Mr. Eaton; and then he added, "I am most decidedly against the use of money in a political campaign. You know, Governor, the bulk of it is misapplied and goes into the pockets of a lot of political deal-beats, some of whom have not made a dollar outside of politics in twenty years." "That is so," replied Governor Hendricks, "the only legitimate use to which money can be applied is for the payment of speakers, and for the printing and distribution of campaign documents."

Mr. Eaton gave a very amusing account of the imbecility of little Hewitt's management of Tilden's affairs in Washington before the Presidential muddle was finally settled. "I went to him," said he, one day in my campaign as a member of the Committee, and asked him to call it together for the purpose of having it invite Mr. Tilden to come to Washington, believing that if there was any magnetism in his presence it would aid us greatly. He declined to comply with my request, saying that so far as he was concerned his judgment was against such a proceeding. 'Well, you are only one of the Committee,' said I, 'and there are thirty-six others, and certainly their opinion ought to be of some weight,' I saw Tilden in New York on the subject, but he was afraid it would not be in good taste for him to go to Washington at the time. The fact of the matter was," said Mr. Eaton, "that Tilden was kept in the dark about the real state of affairs, and before he knew it his chances were gone forever. Do you know that he and Hewitt do not speak now?" "No," said the Governor, interestedly; "is that a fact?" "It is, indeed," was Mr. Eaton's reply.

"I wonder how much Tilden did spend in the campaign?" said our representative. "Directly," about $250,000," was Mr. Eaton's response, though he and Ed. Cooper, his brother-in-law, had spent about $120,000 additional. He said that he thought that Tilden should remunerate them for this expenditure. I learned afterward that Tilden did pay them all but about $10,000 apiece of this sum and he has probably paid them in full by this time."

The chances of the different candidates for the next Presidential campaign were then considered in a general sort of a way. Mr. Eaton thought that Tilden was virtually out of the race, as the people did not regard him as a leader fit to rally around and his candidacy did not arouse any enthusiasm among them. On the contrary, he thought that Governor Hendricks had the inside track for the prize, though he added, "in Washington City they are moving heaven and earth for Thurman. Barnum, the Chairman of our Committee is for him, and so are nearly all the Democratic Senators. While I was there I was approached by dozens on the subject, among them by Senator Davis of West Virginia." "But then," interposed Governor Hendricks, "no candidate of the Senate was ever elected President of the United States, and none but Clay ever got the nomination." "That is so," replied Mr. Eaton, and then he said: "By the way, old Bill Allen and Thurman are not on speaking terms. I was very much amused at Old Bill, who is one of the noblest men alive ("Yes, he is," affirmed Governor Hendricks), the last time I met him. We were talking about different men, when Thurman's name was mentioned. 'That nephew of mine was once a Democrat, for he imbibed his principles from me,' said he, 'but now he has turned his face to Wall street and his ear to the cornfields of Ohio, and, by God, he's one of us no more.'" Governor Hendricks laughed heartily at this anecdote, and shortly after said, "The papers were after me with a sharp stick not long since because I did not come out and give my opinions on the silver question. Now, I was not a member of the House of Representatives or of the Senate, and I did not see any good reason for rushing into print on the subject unsolicited. I was all right on the question, as my friends well knew."

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Disesses the Pacific Railroad Funding Bill.

New Financial Schemes Introduced.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Mr. EDMUNDS offered a joint resolution providing for safe keeping in the State Department of Records of the Commission on Electoral count. Laid over.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. BECK took the floor in advocacy of the Judiciary Committee's Pacific Railroad Funding bill.

The Funding bill was then temporarily laid aside, and on motion of Mr. COKE, the bill amending Section 1,661, title 16, of the Revised Statutes, relative to the issue of arms to the militia of the several States, was taken up.

Mr. COKE said the bill as originally introduced by him was in the exact words of the act of April 23d, 1808, except the appropriation of $200,000 for arming the militia was raised to $1,000,000. The Military Committee had added sections providing that the arms should remain the property of the United States, and an annual report of their condition should be made, and imposing a liability for their loss or damage beyond ordinary wear. He now proposed an additional amendment permitting States to select the style of arms they thought best for the militia of their respective States.

Mr. MORRILL proposed an amendment to reduce the amount to $200,000. He thought the rest of the bill very proper.

Pending further consideration of the bill, Mr. Whyte move to go into executive session.

Mr. DAVIS (West Virginia) demanded the yeas and nays and the motion was agreed to—yeas, 37; nays, 15, and the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were re-opened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DUNHAM reported back from the Committee on Appropriations a bill providing for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department and for deterring trespassers on public lands, recommending concurrence in the Senate amendment, which provides that no money appropriated by the bill shall be used to collect any charge for wood or timber cut from the public lands of the Territories for the use of actual settlers and not for export from the Territories, and nonconcurrence in all other Senate amendments with the exception of the amendment appropriating $12,000 for additional clerks in the Surgeon General's office, which was concurred in by a vote of yeas, 184; nays, 41. Notwithstanding the negative recommendation of the Committee, Mr. CUMMINGS moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing that all pensions on account of death, or wounds received, or disease contracted in the service of the United States during the late war which have been granted or may hereafter be granted, shall commence from the date of the death or discharge from the service of the United States for the payment of arrears of pensions, and repealing Section 4,717 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that no claim for pension not prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing the same shall be admitted without record of evidence from the War or Navy Department. Defeated—Yeas, 145; nays, 76; not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The House then took a recess until half-past seven o'clock in the evening, the session to be for debate only.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House resolution granting the use of artillery, tents, &c., for the Soldiers' Reunion at Marietta, O., in September, 1878. Placed on the calendar.

The resolution to transfer to the State Department, for safe keeping, the records of the Commission on the Electoral Count was agreed to.

Mr. BURNSIDE called up, as special order, the bill to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to the enlistments of colored citizens in any arm of the United States. After discussion the bill was re committed with an amendment, proposed by Mr. BLAINE, that hereafter colored men shall have full

MARSHALL, STROUP & BLISS.

The Trio Jailed to Answer for the Kernan Abortion.

The Doctor's Flight, Capture and Return.

A Batch of "True Love Letters" from "J. C. S."

The Hospital Gets a Dig from the Coroner's Jury.

With the arrest of Dr. George Marshall, the alleged principal, and the conclusion of the Coroner's investigation, the public excitement in the Kernan abortion case is likely to subside, at least until the hearing before the Mayor on the 4th inst., and from that time until the case shall come before the courts. Dr. Marshall was brought back from Ravenna, Ohio, Friday afternoon and committed to the county jail. The doctor admits that Miss Kernan died while under his treatment but asserts his innocence of abortion.

HELD BOTH FOR MURDER AND ABORTION.

The Coroner's jury Friday afternoon returned their verdict. They found that Mary Alice Kernan came to her death from an abortion produced by Dr. Marshall, assisted by John C. Stroup. The verdict also contains a clause censuring the managers of the Homœopathic Hospital for permitting a drunken unknown physician to have sole charge of the patient, and for failing to notify the Coroner of Miss Kernan's death until twenty hours after the occurrence of that sad event. No mention is made of Mrs. Rachel Bliss, so that she is in a measure exonerated by the Coroner's jury. A commitment for murder has been lodged by the Coroner against both Stroup and Marshall.

The charge of abortion has been lodged against Dr. Marshall and Stroup and Mrs. Bliss also, by Chief of Police Hague, and on this charge the three will have their hearing before the Mayor on Thursday. If the case comes to court it will probably be on this charge, and not on that of murder as made out by the Coroner. In this connection we may say here that the greatest penalty for the crime of abortion is seven years in the Penitentiary—a very light punishment in the opinion of many for such a shocking crime.

EXCITEMENT OVER MARSHALL'S ARRIVAL.

Chief Police Hague and Detective Demmel arrived home from Ravenna shortly before four o'clock Friday afternoon with Dr. Marshall in custody. The public anticipated their arrival and large crowds of people anxious to get a glimpse of the man assembled at the Allegheny depot, the Union Depot and about the Mayor's office. Threats of lynching the man had been made and to provide against any attempts to that end the officers dismounted the cars in Allegheny and took a Pleasant Valley street car for the Mayor's office. The largest crowd had gathered here, and when the officers and prisoner alighted on the pavement in front of the office the men pressed around until they were nearly lifted from their feet. The prisoner was rushed into the rear office and the doors were closed to keep back the morbid curiosity seekers. Here 'Squire Heisel, Mayor's Clerk, read the commitment to Marshall and then the office was cleared of reporters and some half a dozen persons who had forced themselves in, to give the prisoner opportunity to speak. He simply replied he was not guilty and would wait for the hearing to establish his innocence.

AFRAID OF BEING LYNCHED.

The prisoner fully appreciated the deep and bitter public feeling against him, and expressed his fear that bodily harm might be done him while on his way from the Mayor's office to the jail. He asked for a "stiffner," and was accommodated with a pop bottle half full of whisky, which he greedily gulped down. He was then conducted to the street and up to jail. Chief Hague extended his arm which Marshall nervously grasped. Three or four detectives took places in front and behind the prisoner and thus the posse marched to the jail. When they reached the pavement the crowd made a rush towards them. The street at this point was literally crowded with men and children, many of whom followed them to the jail. Several shouts of "lynch him," "hang the villain," etc., greeted the prisoner and upon Chief Hague assuring him that no harm should be done him, Marshall pressed nervously up to the Chief and quickened his gait. No attempt was made to molest him, but when Marshall had been safely placed behind the bars he gave a deep sigh of relief.

MARSHALL'S APPEARANCE.

Dr. Marshall's habits of dissipation were plainly marked on his countenance. The deep red hue of his nose, the splotches on his forehead and cheeks, and the dull and bleared eyes and his dejected countenance told plainly both of his habit of drink and the mental suffering he has endured for the past few days. He wore a sandy brown coat and vest, and a silk hat, whose ruffled fur showed that it had not seen a brush for days. His chin was hid by long reddish whiskers, and the rest of his face was unshaven and dirty. In short, he fully answered the minute description given of him by the hospital nurse in her testimony before the Coroner's jury. Of course he was submitted to the interviewing process. The nature of the evidence against him had been imparted by the officers.

HIS STORY.

Here is the substance of his statement in reference to his complicity in the affair at the hospital:

I first saw this girl on Friday night, on the street in Pittsburgh, and then did not know her name. I did not go to Allegheny on Friday night, but did go on Saturday morning. I did not know Mr. Stroup in this transaction but received a message which purported to come from the girl herself, and which was delivered to me by a third party. Myself, the girl and the third party went from the house in Allegheny to the Hospital on Saturday night, and I remained with her there until she died. I deny that I was drunk at the time, or that I performed any operation upon her. The operation had been performed before I was called to attend her. Of course I knew what was the matter with her, and I did all I could to save her life. The girl herself told me she had made three or four attempts to perform the operation herself with a crotchet needle, and that she had concluded that if she could not do it herself, and could get no one else to do it she would make way with herself. She did not tell me directly, but I was led to believe that she was a married woman. I did not find out her name until some time after she went to the Hospital.

HIS WANDERINGS.

The Doctor was extremely nervous, and kept repeating that he had done nothing criminal in the transaction and could prove it. "Why did you leave the city so suddenly and mysteriously, if innocent?" queried the reporter.

"I was afraid of complications in the case," Marshall replied, "and concluded I had better leave the city until the excitement had subsided. I went to Allegheny on Tuesday afternoon and took a train for Ravenna, where I have professional friends residing."

"Then you left before the police learned of the case, for it was first published on Wednesday morning?"

"Yes, but I knew the newspapers would hear of it. I proceeded to Ravenna and registered at the Portage House as George Morrison. While there Constable Gibbons came to me and said he had a dispatch for my arrest, and that I was not Morrison but Marshall. He thereupon took me into custody, and I was placed in jail until the Pittsburgh officers arrived this morning."

"Did Stroup furnish you money to leave?"

"No; Stroup did not give me any money. I saw Stroup for about five minutes before I left. I simply dropped into his saloon and took a good drink before I started. He asked me where I was going, and I told him I was going out into the country. I did not tell him where I was going. I had a little money myself, but it is all gone now."

HOW HE WAS ARRESTED.

While in Ravenna Marshall kept drinking until his small fund was exhausted. Then he wrote to Pittsburgh for money, though under an assumed name. In some manner knowledge of this fact came to the ears of a friend of Mayor's Clerk Heisel, and the police were informed of the fact. 'Squire Heisel's friend gave him the information of Marshall's whereabouts on Thursday morning, but they were not sure that it was the right man.

Considerable telegraphing was done, and finally Constable Gibbons of Ravenna was directed to arrest the man. He did so, and detained him in jail until Chief Hague and Detective Demmel arrived there. They were both acquainted with the Doctor, and upon identifying him telegraphed the fact to Clerk Heisel yesterday morning. The fact of his arrest was kept very quiet on Thursday night. Most of the detectives were out all night searching about the city for Marshall, and first learned of his arrest through the morning newspapers.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

The Coroner and his jury yesterday morning went to the residence of R. H. Stone at Shady Side, to take the testimony of Mrs. Stone, the sister of Alice Kernan, who was unwell and therefore unable to appear at the Coroner's office. Mention was made of the arrest of Marshall in the presence of Mrs. Stone and the lady exclaimed "thank God for that." Mrs. Stone was greatly affected while giving her testimony of which the following is the gist:

Fanny Agnes Stone, sworn—I was one time introduced to John C. Stroup, but I can't say how long ago. I have seen him several times, but only once in my sister's company. I dont know of him keeping company with her. She spoke once to me about him not long ago. I asked her who presented her with the two bouquets at the performance of "Guy Mannering," and she said one was presented by a gentleman called "Jimmy," and the other came from Mr. Stroup. I said to her, "Isn't he a married man?" and she replied, "Isn't any man priviledged to send a bouquet on a public occasion." She introduced me to him at the corner of Fifth avenue and Craig street after 10 o'clock one night last fall. She said she met him on the street car. He walked right past me and father, who was along. I thought it strange, because he didn't seem to want to be introduced. She once showed me his picture, a long time before that, and held her hand over his name. She asked me what I thought of him, was he good looking. I said I didn't like the looks of him, and asked her who he was. She replied, "Oh, he is a friend of mine." I recognized him at Craig street as the man whose picture I had seen.

HOW THEY BECAME ACQUAINTED.

I once asked her how she got acquainted with him, and she said he had once written an insulting letter to her and then apologized, when she was introduced to him. A colored man once brought a bundle to the house here, addressed to her. He said it was for Alice Kernan from Mr. Stroup. I saw very little of her of late—very little, indeed.

Mrs. Kernan, mother of the deceased, was examined—I recollect of seeing a little man last summer or fall in front of our house a great deal at night, and always there of nights when Alice was at home. I asked Alice if she knew who he was, and she said she did not. "How would I know? I wonder who he can be?" she would say. The little man wore a soft hat and always appeared with his coat buttoned. He would stand on the opposite side of the street and listen to Mary play the piano.

THE AFTERNOON INVESTIGATION.

This closed the testimony, and the jury adjourned for dinner. At two o'clock in the afternoon the inquest was resumed. An immense crowd was attracted, so large in fact that the jury adjourned from the Coroner's office to the Grand Jury room.

Thomas J. Owens, the colored hackdriver, was first sworn: I know Dr. George Marshall and John C. Stroup. Stroup came to the Central Hotel to see me on Saturday evening. He wanted me to drive to Allegheny to Mrs. Bliss' and bring back a sick lady to the hospital. I waited there over an hour, when Dr. Marshall, Mr. Stroup and a lady came out. The men put her in the carriage, and Mr. Stroup gave me orders to drive to the Homœopathic Hospital. Upon arriving there Stroup told me he did not need me any longer. I went away and afterwards called at his saloon, after twelve o'clock, and he paid me three dollars. It was about ten o'clock when we got to the hospital.

A SUSPICIOUS DRIVE.

Christ. Jacobs, another hack driver, was sworn—On March 14th I drove Mr. Stroup and Dr. Marshall to the Allegheny depot. A lady came up on the train, and I drove them down towards the river and let them out. They went around the corner, but I did not see where they went. I then brought them back to the city, and took Dr. Marshall and Stroup out with the girl to Neville street. They came back in the carriage and got out at the Court House. I know nothing about their business. I saw no instruments with the doctor, but I saw a package about two feet long, and two or three inches thick. He had it wrapped up in a newspaper, and he took it with him when he got out of the carriage at Neville street and Fifth avenue. Stroup and the lady got out and the doctor remained in the carriage. I had several times hauled Stroup and the lady, but this was the only time I hauled the doctor.

James Moran, a saloon keeper on Grant street, was sworn—I know Stroup and Miss Kernan and I have seen Stroup in her company several times—once at Abel's drug store, once on Sixth street, and once on an Allegheny street car. In July last I saw her in the street car, and I also saw her at Friendship Park last July in Mr. Stroup's buggy. I spoke to her, and she said Mr. Stroup had gone for a glass of lemonade.

LOVE MISSIVES.

Edward R. Kernan, the father of the deceased, turned over to the Coroner a box of letters, telegrams and notes which he found among the effects of his daughter. The box contained, among other things, a photograph, cabinet size, of John C. Stroup and a ticket of admission to the "Inaugural Running Meeting," Friendship Park, July 17, 18, 19 and 20, stamped "complimentary," and bearing the name of J. C. Stroup. Two cards, bearing the name of J. C. Stroup, were in the box, one of them being a "New Year's" card. There were several brief telegrams among the letters, one of which referred to the races for which the ticket was good. Some of the notes were very brief and simply contained appointments for meeting. Some of the letters were highly perfumed, were written on guilt edged paper and a number of them contained verses. Some of the poetry purported to be original. Whether these letters are in the hand writing of Stroup remains to be established though it is said some of them are. Here are three of the letters:

POETRY AND PRESENTS.

PITTSBURGH, October 12, '77.

My Own Dear Little Friend: Your most elegant and pleasing letter was received, and I was pleased to hear from your own true self. Oh, how elegant you can portray on paper, if you only wish to show your most perfect gift. That poetry was beautiful, and you should have $1,000,000,000,000 in gold for writing it, and I am sure you would get it in New York. Well, little one, how very funny you are, to be sure. Why, you sometimes are as beautiful as a butterfly, and at other times are as cold as stone, and sometimes I think you had no heart for me who tries every moment of his life to please your sweet self. But that's all right; wait until I ketch you out alone, I will fix you for your ill-treatment towards me. I will pay you back two for one, little one. You looked at Miss ——, and did not look at me. Now, ain't you ashamed of yourself. I know what is the matter with you. You are tired of me and want to shove me on Miss ——. Well, I suppose it is your wish, little one. Now I send you two presents, one I want you to give to that beautiful little lady, Miss —— and one for yourself; but you must give it to her from yourself, understand. I will see you at 9 o'clock *sharp* at the gate, and then I will be ready to give you what you deserve, little one. Oh! I wish I had you here; I would give you a good K— for your friendship.

Your, most truly and affectionately,
FRIEND AND JOHNNY.

P. S.—Don't let Miss —— know who sent these to you.

A FRIENDLY ROW.

PITTSBURGH, October 27.

Dear Friend: Your most surprising and astonishing note was received this moment, being the first word from you since last we met. Listen, little one, I will still call you by that name, if you have forgotten to sign as such. You know in your own heart that I never saw you on Sunday but once, and you was with a lady going down Fifth avenue. Have I not expressed my friendship in every thought, action or word? Have I not given my true sympathy to you when a cloud surrounded your fair self? "But *enough*." If you doubt me, then doubt the whole world.

Look at your own conduct. Did you not see I thought of you on *Wednesday*? Did you not see me pass your door on Thursday, and wait half an hour? Did you not go up Fifth avenue on Thursday afternoon, when I was crossing Fifth street to my place, with a look of contempt on your face? Yet did I ponder up and down my feeling for this? And I forget you this day? Think of this all and then your answer at 8 o'clock at the gate, Sunday evening.

One little word from your stubborn heart on Wednesday, could of explained your cloudy feelings and showed that you were misjudging your—I hope I may sign— FRIEND.

HOW HE STOOD TWO HOURS IN THE COLD.

PITTSBURGH, November 14, 1877.

My Dear Little One: Your note or letter received this morning. Oh, little one, did you not know that I stood outside of your bright, illuminated cottage on Monday evening from eight o'clock until ten, and waited past ten, and I was compelled to leave without speaking one word to you. I saw you all the time, and you looked the picture of happiness, sitting on the left side of the piano, while that gentleman was playing so beautifully. Oh, little one, I was there when some one was speaking about working for two dollars per day, and then the little fellow would say something funny, and then the whole house would roar with laughter. I was there when you stood up and sung that duet. I suppose it was your sister that sung with you. Oh, it did sound beautiful outside to me. I had that pleasure anyhow. Well, I waited and watched for you until I saw some one come to the front door and opened it. Then I was sure of seeing you, but imagine my feelings when it was shut as quick as it was opened, and in a few minutes after the back door open and your sister and the little fellow and his father came out with him in a coach. Well, I still hoped I would see you, so I waited, but nogo; so I walked up to the steps and kicked them to see if that would bring you out, but it failed to. So I thought I would not come for nothing, so I gave that officer some *money* and told him to tell you on the quiet that there was a friend of mine in there with you, and I did not wish to see him. Please tell her I cannot write any longer. So ends my Monday night experience, and you can bet, little one, it was *cold* Monday night, —— was it not ——

At the conclusion of Mr. Jacob's testimony it was thought that sufficient evidence had been elicited and the jury retired to a private room for deliberation. There the letters offered in evidence were thoroughly examined by the jury, after which the following verdict was agreed upon:

THE VERDICT.

We find that the said Mary Alice Kernan came to her death, on Tuesday, March 26th, at the Homœopathic Hospital, Pittsburgh, from the effects of an abortion procured or produced by Dr. Marshall. The jury further find that John C. Stroup aided and assisted Dr. Marshall in procuring the abortion. The jury further find that the managers of the Homœopathic Hospital were grossly negligent in permitting an intoxicated physician, whom they did not know, to take charge of a patient admitted to the institution and in failing to notify the Coroner for twenty hours after the death of the deceased.

WAITER GIRL SALOONS.

The Girls Discharged—A Test Case.

A certified copy of the waiter girl bill reached the city Saturday morning and soon afterwards the police notified the proprietors of waiter girl saloons that they must dismiss their girls. All the proprietors followed the warning of Clerk Heisel, except Pamule Walter, who keeps in Diamond alley. It was reported that Mrs. Walter had her license transferred to Walter & Co., with a view to taking her seven waiter girls in as co-partners and thus escape the law. The report is credited in police circles, but it is understood Mayor Liddell on his return will test this plan to evade the law.

The Christian ladies who have been endeavoring to obtain places for the discharged girls, were busy at that work yesterday and will make provision for most of the unfortunates, though they decline publicity in the matter. Most of the waiter girl saloons also kept a band of three or four musicians and many of these persons, too, will be thrown out of employment by the new bill. The proprietors will scarcely be able to pay the musicians without other attractions.

Myths are but Symbols of Truth.

As the scholar sees in the vain but beautiful mythologies of the ancients the embodied expressions of the hungry human soul, blindly groping after the infinite, so the physician sees in that popular myth of the sixteenth century the fountain of perpetual health and youth—an expression of the longings of suffering humanity for a remedy that should forever prevent the incursion of disease. The wilds of Europe were ransacked for this wonderful fountain and Ponce de Leon sought for it in the cypress swamps and tangled ever-glades of our sunny Florida. Men have searched for it everywhere and anywhere, but where it really is—in the human body itself. The blood is the real fountain of perpetual health and youth. When this source is corrupted, the painful and sorrow-producing effects are visible in many shapes. The multifarious forms in which it manifests itself would form subjects upon which I might write volumes. But as all the varied forms of disease which depend upon bad blood are cured, or best treated, by such medicines as take up from this fluid and excrete from the system the noxious elements, it is not of practical importance that I should describe each. For instance, medical authors describe about fifty varieties of skin disease, but as they all require for their cure very similar treatment, it is no practical utility to know just what name to apply to a certain form of skin disease, so you know how best to cure it. Then again, I might go on and describe various kinds of scrofulous sores, white swellings, enlarged glands, and ulcers of varying appearance; might describe how virulent poison may show itself in various forms of eruptions, ulcers, sore throat, bony tumors, etc.; but as all these various-appearing manifestations of bad blood are cured by a uniform means, I deem such a course unnecessary. Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the great fountain of life, and digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will all return to us. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovory and Purgative Pellets are preeminently the articles needed. They are warranted to cure tetter, salt-rheum, scald head, St. Anthony's fire, rose rash or erysipelas, ring-worms, pimples, blotches, spots, eruptions, pustules, boils, carbuncles, sore eyes, rough skin, sourf, scrofulous sores and swelling, fever sores, white swellings, tumors, old sores or swellings, affections of the skin, throat and bones, and ulcers of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and lungs.

d&W.

TEETH! TEETH!

Great Reduction.

January 5.—From this date I will for $6 extract the teeth without pain and furnish as beautiful, strong, first-class, durable, good fitting, well made, finely finished serviceable and natural appearing set of teeth as is made in the world for $8 and warrant them for life. My work has stood for twenty years superior to all others.

QUINCY A. SCOTT,
Surgeon Dentist, 278 Penn Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

— AT —

G. D. SIMEN'S,

78 OHIO ST., Cor. of Sandusky,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

The First Tidings of Spring Goods. EXTRA INDUCEMENTS AND GENUINE BARGAINS in

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

At 75, 85c and $1 00, a choice line of Children's Oil Grain and Turkey Morocco High-Cut Lace Shoes, 7 to 10.
At $1 00 and $1 25, All-Solid Leather Oil Grain and Turkey Morocco Children's Button Shoes, 7 to 10.
At $1 00, $1 25 and $1 50, a nice line of Misses' Oil Grain and Turkey Morocco High-Cut Lace and Button Shoes.
At 50c, very nice Ladies' Lasting Slippers.
At 75c, Ladies' Fine Kid and Heavy Sewed Slippers.
At $1 00, something for comfort and wear, our Home Made Goat Slippers.
At 85c, just received, Ladies' Lasting Gaiters to Lace.
At $1 00, very good Ladies' Leather Shoes and Gaiters.
At $1 25, First-Class Ladies' Sewed All-Solid Leather Lace Shoes.
At $1 50, A Special Bargain, Ladies' Heavy Sole Genuine Turkey Morocco High-Cut Lace Shoes.
At $1 75 and $2 00, All Styles of Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace and Button Shoes.
At $1 00, $1 15 and $1 25, a very nice line of Boys and Youths' Lace and Congress Shoes.
At $1 00 and $1 25, Good Men's Working Shoes, all Solid.
At $1 50, Very Good Gents' Buckle, Lace and Congress Plain and Box-Toe Shoes.
At $1 25 and $1 50, a splendid line of Men's Seamless Plow and Heavy Sole Lace Shoes.
At $2 50 and $3 00—the Lowest Price Ever Reached — Men's Heavy and Light Kip Boots.
At Only $2 75, you can buy a First Class All-Solid Leather Fine Calf Gents' Boots, Every Pair Warranted.
At $2 00, a very good Boot for men to work in.
And all the Latest Styles of Ladies' Gents, Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers at Extra Reduced Prices.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

— OF —

LORILLARD Tobacco

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market; we, therefore, caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid the Government in 1877 about $3,500 000 and during the past 12 years, over $20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers' rates.

The Tin Tag "Smoking Tobacco" is "second to none" in our calendar. Try it.

TRADE MARK. "VIBRATOR" Reg. March 31, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,

WITH IMPROVED MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

And Steam Thresher Engines,

Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Thresher of our day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the waste of from 2 to 5 Times that amount can be made by the other Machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 2 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Feeders, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Matter Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and nice Grains, but the Most Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, lasting less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Made of no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from 8 to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

mh23:ap6-20:my4-18:jn8-22:jy6

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—*J. T. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Lawrence, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'r, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

mh21:TTS-AD&W

EPILEPSY or FITS CURED!

by Dr. Ross' Epileptic Remedies. TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE. Cures speedy, absolute and permanent. Address ROSS BROS., No. 513 Main St., RICHMOND, IND.

$1200 SALARY. Permanent salesmen wanted to sell Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Address S. A. GRANT & CO., 2, 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago. s08:1yr

Stammering Cured!

Address, G. WALTER DALE, CURRY INSTITUTE, Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja5-W

ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDRY—
JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.

The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, do a General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor. ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge.

ap21:1y W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 25,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address DR. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of ALEXANDER M. ALLISON, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Debtors of the estate will please make payment and creditors present their claims without delay to the undersigned, at the late residence of decedent, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., or at my own residence at Candor P. O., Washington county, Pa. JAMES M. CLARK, Administrator.

MARCH, 1878. mh23:6tW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

Founder and Proprietor of the KEYSTONE DISPENSARY

302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Gonorrhœa, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, SYPHILITIC DISEASE, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Seminal Weakness, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. PAGE,

Late of Hospital for Diseases of Women, London, England, continues to treat successfully all irregularities of Females, including Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, &c., &c. Call, or write (enclosing stamp.) 234 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office Hours—10 to 12 M. and 2 to 6 P. M. Charges Moderate.

Dr. Page's favorite prescriptions for Female irregularities, sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price, $1 50. de4:eodly&W

KNOW THYSELF

By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF

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PITTSBURGH LOCK HOSPITAL.

DR. PAGE, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, guarantees to cure all forms of Private Diseases and Nervous Debility in the shortest possible time. No Mercury Used. Charges moderate.

Dr. Page's Life Pills, a specific cure for Impotency and Debility, sent free to any address on receipt of price, $1 00 per box.

DR. PAGE, 234 Penn Avenue, de4:eodly&W Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 139 W. Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. del:d&W1y

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 9TH.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1 000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350 000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTIONS will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution

100,000 PRIZES.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH, HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	$ 2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAURGARD and J. B. A. EARLY.

The next drawing occurs Tuesday, May 14, 1878. mh13:ewSmoc& W mh16 4t

STOCKBRIDGE MANURES!

Originated by Prof. Stockbridge, Prof. of Agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Made for each crop, furnishing the plant food which each requires. They have been used for five years with such success that in 1877 they were applied on over 10,000 acres with excellent results. SEND FOR PAMPHLET, MAILED FREE. Also for sale, Agricultural Chemicals.

W. H. BOWKER & CO.,
3 PARK PLACE, New York; 43 CHATHAM STREET, Boston. mh2:3m W

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13:1y W

25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. 20 Scroll, with name, 10c, postpaid. Agents' outfit, 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., NASSAU, N. Y. oc27:1yr W

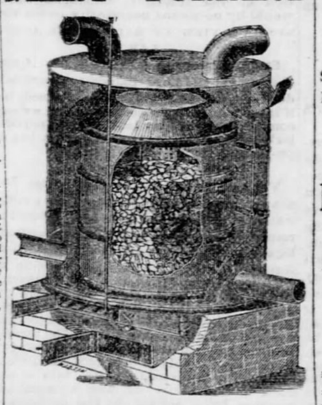
$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo. no12:1y W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

FIERY FURNACE



For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE.

The cheapest and best, and most popular Range in the market. Also, manufacturers of

CONFIDENCE & COLUMBIA

Cook Stoves.

Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves Grate Fronts and Fenders.

Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's patent.
Agitating Grates, Larkin's patent.
Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels.

206 & 208 Liberty St.

PITTSBURGH.

ood

DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS

AND DEALERS IN

FRENCH AND ENAMELLD GLASS.

As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our Warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. wsk-W

Great Reduction IN TEETH.

A Full Set for $6!

AT

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S,

278 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

Taking the Centennial Medal and Diploma over all home and foreign competitors, has given Dr. Scott's work a world-wide celebrity, and the public are always satisfied that when they get it they HAVE THE BEST.

It will Pay Everybody to visit Pittsburgh to have Dr. Quincy A. Scott Extract their Teeth Without Pain by his Absolutely Safe Anæsthetic, as it is the Only One in Existence,

And can be taken with entire confidence by old and young, and people in every condition of health.

Another Death from Laughing Gas.

Dr. G. Morley Harrison, a Surgeon of thirty years standing in Manchester, England, lately died from an overdose of Laughing Gas. He was in perfect health, but the "gas" anæsthizes very rapidly, and he took a few inhalations too many. uny1:1yr.

"SILVER BILLS,"

GREENBACKS AND GOLD

Will Pass at Par!

For 2-Button Kid Gloves	50c
Men's Fancy Shirts, $1 50 old price	75c
Good Linen Front Shirt	75c
Ample Patent Shirt—Wamsutta	$1 00
Ladies' Extra Long D. K. Merino Hose	15c
Men's Brown Mixed ½ Hose	15c
Men's regular made English ½ Hose	25c
Ladies' Silk Bows	19, 25, 35c
Ladies' Feather Ribbon Neck Ruchings	42c
Hair Switches	$1 25 to $9 50
Cardinal Blue or Black Corsets	75c
Mad. Foy's Corset	95c
Abdominal Corset	$2 50
Bead Gimps	25, 50, 75c
Bead Fringes	75c to $2 50
Bead Buttons	50c to $1 25
Satin-Edge Velling	4c.

Demorest's Spring Patterns and Portfolio expected by the 5th of March; leave orders for the folio, 15c, it will be the Standard Guide for Dress.

New Ruching, Hosiery, Neckwear and Trimming received and

FISHER HUNG.

He Reads His Statement from the Gallows and Protests His Innocence.

Large Crowds Witness the Execution.

MAUCH CHUNK, March 28.—Thomas P. Fisher was hanged in the corridor of the jail this morning for complicity in the murder of Morgan Powell, a mine boss, at Summit Hill, on the evening of December 2, 1871.

Fisher was one of the most influential members of the Mollie Maguire association, and a more intelligent man than most of his companions. A large number of persons witnessed the execution. Fisher passed a restless night, going to bed very late. Early this morning Fathers Bunce and Wynde arrived, and were with Fisher until the drop fell. At 9:30 A. M. a large crowd surrounded the jail, and those having passes were admitted. When all was in readiness the procession moved from the cell to the gallows. Fisher walked up the steps coolly, and after a short prayer by the priests, he read in a loud and distinct tone part of the statement written for him by Mr. E. Mell Boyle of the *Coal and Iron Gazette*. He said he was strong enough to read the rest of it, but would not, as it would be published. He then begged the forgiveness of every one, and asked all to pray for him.

The priests and attendants having left the scaffold, the Sheriff adjusted the noose, stepped down quickly, and pulled the rope at 10:54 o'clock. Fisher fell four feet. He suffered very little, his neck being dislocated. Six and a half minutes after the fall there was a slight convulsive movement of the body, and six minutes later his heart ceased to beat. The body was allowed to hang thirty-two minutes, when it was cut down and sent to Summit Hill in a hearse. The funeral on Sunday will be a large one. There was very little excitement and nothing like a disturbance.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

The crime for which Fisher paid the penalty to-day was instigated by Alexander Campbell, one of the four Mollie Maguires hanged at Mauch Chunk last June, partially planned by Fisher and executed by the notorious Yellow Jack Donohue, who participated in at least four murders, and who paid the penalty of his crimes on the gallows with Campbell. Fisher was the proprietor of the Rising Sun hotel, at Summit Hill, and at the time of the murder occupied the responsible position of county delegate of the Mollie Maguire association of Carbon county. He was a natural coward, and was regarded among the members of the order who had come to contract with him as a "snake in the grass." Campbell's motive in desiring the murder of Morgan Powell was the refusal of the mine superintendent to give him a job of work which he had solcited, and when he communicated his wishes to Fisher the latter consented to furnish the means to consummate the cowardly crime. It became generally known among the Mollie Maguires at Summit Hill and vicinity that Powell was to be killed through Fisher, who made an effort to collect $100 to be paid as a premium for the murder of the unsuspecting Powell.

Meanwhile members of the order were despatched to Tuscarora, Schuylkill county, about sixteen miles distant, for Yellow Jack Donohue and such others as might be willing to imbue their hands in innocent blood. Having been prominently identified with several previous murders, and taking a delight in the slaying of human beings, Yellow Jack readily responded to the demands for his services, and undertook to put the offending mine superintendent out of the way. He was accompanied on the journey by Charles Mulhearen and Matthew Donohue, and was met on the way by C. T. McHugh, who piloted the party to the vicinity of Campbell's and Fisher's residences. Yellow Jack had never seen Powell, and Fisher volunteered to point him out to the monster.

DETAILS OF THE MURDER.

As it was the custom of the mine superintendent to visit the company's store in the evening, seven or eight of the murderous Mollies congregated near the point, awaiting the appearance of that individual. About nine o'clock he emerged from the store, and as he passed along the railroad Fisher notified Donohue by a cough (as had been previously arranged) that he was the intended victim, and the hardened criminal stealthily approached Powell, took deliberate aim and fired the fatal bullet. The murderous gang precipitately fled, and for over four years the crime was shrouded in mystery. In 1875 J. P. Jones, another mine superintendent, was murdered near the same spot, and the murderers (Michael J. Doyle, Edward Kelly and Jimmy Kerrigan) were arrested the next day in Schuylkill county, about fifteen miles from the tragedy.

HOW THE MURDERERS WERE DISCOVERED.

Subsequently Kerrigan, one of the worst of the Mollie Maguires, squealed to save his neck, and this was followed by similar action on the part of others, through which revelations Yellow Jack Donohue, Alexander Campbell, Thomas P. Fisher and others concerned in the murder of Powell were arrested. The principal witnesses against Fisher were C. T. McHugh and Charles Mulhearen, both of whom had been engaged with the murderer in the plot to assassinate Powell. These men gave a full account of the tragedy, and their testimony given at the trial of Fisher was conclusive as to his guilt. It was shown that he had divided thirty dollars of the blood money among Yellow Jack and Matthew Donohue for their part in the assassination. This was all the money Fisher could obtain from his friends, who had been assessed one dollar each to pay for the murder of Powell.

In December, 1876, Fisher was convicted as an accessory in the murder of Powell, after a trial of two weeks, but having made an application for a new trial sentence was deferred. In June last the judgment of death was pronounced, and soon after the Governor issued the warrant for his execution on the 10th of September. The case having been carried to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, and that tribunal not having taken action in the matter until a few months ago, the hanging was necessarily postponed. The second week in December the Governor fixed the time of execution on Tuesday, February 26.

The criminal was not executed on the 26th of February, owing to the fact that James Sweeney, a friend, made affidavit that Fisher was in his house "continuously" on the night of the murder of Morgan Powell. Sweeney afterward went back on his sworn statement so far as the material part of it was concerned, and the Board of Pardons took no further action in the case.

BEECHER—TILTON.

Revival of the Beecher Scandal—Arrest of an Actor.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The Beecher scandal revives a bit. It is given on what is said to be trustworthy authority, that Theodore Tilton is to be united to his wife, and take her to Europe for a few years of peace. This story is that Tilton has long been trying to effect a reconciliation with his wife, and that the children joined their entreaties to his. At first Mrs. Tilton refused to have anything to do with him, but finally consented to live with him again on condition that he make full retraction of everything he had alleged against her. This Theodore would not do, but offered to join quietly and say no more about it.

Friends of Beecher say Tilton's purpose is to get his wife once more under his influence, and then wring from her a confession which can be used against Beecher, whom Tilton is still intent (they say) on ruining. It is rumored that Mrs. Morse is at the bottom of the affair, and proposes to live with the happy couple. In this connection it appears that Ex-Judge Morris, one of Tilton's counsel, has had a purpose, which is not yet abandoned, to make a speech in the Brooklyn Academy on Tilton's case. He says that Beecher, guilty a thousand times, is not so contemptible as Tilton innocent. He says that Tilton only paid him $500, and Judge Fullerton $500, while he paid out $1,500 for witnesses and other expenses. This may have something to do with his contempt. Beecher's lawyers were well paid.

TRICKS ARE TRUMPS.

The Little Game of Congressman Harry White and Thompson.

An Effort at Bamboozling that Was Not Successful.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* contributes the following to the Thompson-White-Sullivan-Sherman literature of the day:

"Some facts have been developed in connection with the efforts of Representatives Thompson and White to secure the appointment of a Register of the Treasury from Pennsylvania, which show that those gentlemen were endeavoring to do to the President what they charge the President with having done unto them. Before Messrs. Thompson and White visited Secretary Sherman on Monday night, both of them knew, through Colonel Sullivan himself, that he would not accept the office of Register if it should be tendered him. On Monday afternoon, when Representative Bayne, of the Pittsburgh district, and in whose district Colonel Sullivan lives, ascertained Mr. Thompson and Mr. White were circulating a petition for the Colonel's appointment, he apprised Sullivan of the fact by telegraph, and received a reply, in which Sullivan stated: 'I am not an applicant for Register of the Treasury, and will not accept the office should it be tendered.' This dispatch was shown to Messrs. Thompson and White on Monday evening by Representative Bayne, who told them it would be useless to urge Colonel Sullivan's appointment. Their persistency for Colonel Sullivan, notwithstanding his refusal to be considered as a candidate, thus explained:—That gentleman is Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Collection District, part of which is included in Mr. Thompson's Congressional District. Mr. Thompson wanted Colonel Sullivan appointed Register in order that he might have Mr. Robinson, of Butler county, which is in his (Thompson's) district, made Collector of Internal Revenue, and he thought if the place was tendered to the Colonel, he could be induced to accept notwithstanding his telegraphic declination.

"While this was the motive propelling Mr. Thompson it was unknown to Mr. White, who had reasons of his own for urging Colonel Sullivan. Mr. White knew the Colonel would not accept, and in fact had a candidate of his own in the person of A. W. Taylor, of Indiana county, which is in Mr. White's district; and it is significant that while Mr. White was active in obtaining the signatures of Pennsylvania Congressmen to Colonel Sullivan's recommendation for Register, he failed to sign the recommendation himself. Mr. Thompson imagined that Mr. White was working earnestly with him for Colonel Sullivan, when in fact he was pushing his own man under cover of that gentleman. Had the place been tendered to Colonel Sullivan he would have declined. The tender would have committed the President to Western Pennsylvania, and Mr. White would then have brought forward his man Taylor, and would have claimed the support and assistance of Mr. Thompson because of his disinterested services in behalf of Colonel Sullivan. Thus each of these statesmen was seeking to deceive the other in filling the place, and both were striving to deceive the President. It is worthy of notice in this connection that, while Mr. Thompson and Mr. White were so earnest for Colonel Sullivan's appointment, Representative Bayne, in whose district Sullivan lives, did not take any part in the movement."

A FALLEN STATESMAN.

From the Legislature to the Felon's Cell.

BOSTON, March 29.—Jas. H. Batchelder, forty years old, a member of the Vermont Legislature, and a resident of Brandon, has been arrested as a fugitive from justice. He was for many years one of the wealthiest and best known lumber dealers in this section, and a few weeks since was arrested in Vermont as a leader of a gang of forgers, who, within a few months, have successfully forged checks amounting to $122,000 on the Brandon National Bank. The method pursued by the forgers was to have checks originally made out for hundreds, with a blank space preceding, so as to allow the written insertion of thousands. In this way one check for $400 was raised to $13,400. The forgers are supposed to embrace the Cashier of the bank, whose accounts are being investigated.

Batchelder, at the time of his arrest, was placed under heavy bail, and his apprehension here is due to the suspicion of his bondsmen that he was about to jump. He says this was not his intention; that he was on his way West to buy lumber; that he intended to return to Vermont when wanted, and that he will now do so without a requisition. The Vermont authorities claim they have a clear case on him, as $25,000 of the forged paper has been traced to him.

Wade Hampton.

["Gath's" Charleston letter to the Philadelphia Times.]

I did not see a drunken man in Charleston. The negroes, who swarmed the principal streets five years ago, are no longer an impediment, but the animated time of day is at the opening and dismissal of school, when black and white children hurry on with their books; the whole rising generation seems to be learning. About one-third of the police are negroes, even under conservative rule. The labor of the State has of its own motion settled down to contract. Wade Hamptan has almost universal honor and confidence, and scurvy elements in Edgefield and elsewhere get no countenance in belittling him. He will be the next Governor of the State, if his life is spared, and he presents a model to aspiring Southern states of how mildness, honor, faith and loyalty invariably triumph over sullenness, severity and selfishness. The Edgefield district is almost without respect in South Carolina, and at the mention of it the average native give a smile of pity. Said one stump speaker, long before the war: "When the devil took the Lord into the mountain, he said: "All that You see I will give You to worship me except Edgefield! That's mine! I can't let Edgefield go?'"

The Largest Dental Establishment

In the U. S. is located at 278 Penn avenue, with elegant double parlors, six fine offices, and all the latest improved instruments for doing work rapidly and well. Dr. Quincy A. Scott does five times as much business as any dentist in America, and gives such universal satisfaction that his business is constantly increasing. Take our advice and call on him when your teeth need attention.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Dean, the Contestant from Massachusetts, Sworn In.

The Proposed National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Mr. FERRY, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported with amendments the House bill to regulate the advertising of mail lettings. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. TELLER, from the Committee on Railroads, reported with an amendment the Senate bill to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, the object of which is to construct and operate a railroad and telegraph line from Cheyenne to Fort Laramie, thence to Deadwood, and from Fort Laramie to Fort Fetterman, thence in a northerly or northwesterly direction to the Yellowstone river near the mouth of the Big Horn river, thence to Helena, Montana, and thence to the Pacific Ocean. It gives right of way through public lands, including all necessary grounds for stations, buildings, shops, etc., not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres for each station. Placed on the calendar.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES' DEPT.

At the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed on the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill, and Mr. BAILEY spoke in favor of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BAILEY said the bill reported by the Committee on Railroads would secure the government. The question whether the Senate should adopt one or the other would be of little importance, but who could say that these railroad companies would accept the bill of the Railroad Committee, as it provided they must do to make it effective. In view of some inc dents in the history of these corporations he did not think they would accept the bill. He commented at some length on its provisions and said it relinquished to the companies $45,465,000. The government had already been too bountiful. He argued that the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee did not impair the obligation of the contract and that there was nothing in the acts of 1862 and 1864 which prohibited Congress from compelling these companies to create a sinking fund to pay the debt due the government.

Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House consideration was resumed of the Massachusetts contested election case, the question being upon the resolution of the majority of the Election Committee, declaring Dean entitled to his seat.

There being a number of empty seats upon the Democratic side, Mr. SPRINGER, amid derisive laughter on the Republican side, moved to adjourn, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

The motion was rejected by a large majority.

DEAN ADMITTED.

The question then recurred on the resolution declaring Mr. Dean entitled to a seat and it was adopted—yeas, 124; nays, 123. Before the announcement the Speaker claimed the right to cast a vote and voted in the affirmative. The announcement was greeted with applause on the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. BUTLER, (Massachusetts,) voted in the affirmative with the Democrats. The following Democrats voted in the negative with the Republicans: Cutler, Hartridge, Herbert, Henry, Potter, Rea, Stenger, Walsh and Williams, of Delaware. Mr. Chandler, Democrat, who would have voted in the negative, was absent and paired.

Mr. JONES, (Alabama,) who yesterday voted in favor of seating Mr. Field, said he did so because he thought that according to Massachusetts' law, Mr. Field was entitled to a seat, but the House having decided against that view of the law, on this resolution, seating Dean, he would vote aye. [Applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. Dean was then sworn in, taking the ironclad oath.

Mr. HARRISON desired to call up the report of the Committee on Civil Service Reform in regard to the case of Doorkeeper Polk, but was opposed by Mr. DUNHAM, who wished to take up an appropriation bill, and the question being put the House refused—yeas, 107; nays, 123, to proceed to the consideration of the Polk case. The affirmative votes were principally cast by Republicans, and negative by Democrats.

The House resumed the consideration of the district government bill.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Ills.) opposed that section which obligates the National Government to the payment of half the expenses incurred for carrying on the Government of the district. He called attention to the fact that the debt of Washington city far exceeded in proportion to the number of inhabitants the debt of any other city of the Union.

After further discussion, the bill was laid aside as unfinished business, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—After the introduction and reference of a number of bill, the House then went into Committee of the Whole (Beebe in the chair) on the private calendar.

The first bill on the calendar was one appropriating $1,500 to pay the Bartholemew county, Indiana, Agricultural Society for the use and occupation of its fair grounds for military purposes from September, 1863, to June, 1865, and gave rise to a political discussion between Messrs. Conger, Luttrell and Townsend (N. Y.) Finally the committee struck out the enacting clause of the bill. The committee then rose, and that action was ratified by the House.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON.

Regulating the Tax on Tobacco and Distilled Spirits.

Nomination of Glenni Scofield Confirmed.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DECLINES TO GIVE AN OPINION TO THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In reply to the House resolution of March 16, requesting the United States Attorney General to inform the House of Representatives whether in his opinion annual appointments of ten cadets at large, made by the President respectively to the Military and Naval Academy have been in pursuance of law or by custom, and if by custom how long it has been contrived as establishing such power of appointment, the Attorney General to-day sent a communication to the House in which he says: "I understand that the subject of this resolution is not to elicit facts connected with appointments referred to in it, as, if so, it would no doubt have been addressed to that department, means of obtaining such facts being there and not in this department. It is therefore desired, as I understand, that I should render a legal opinion upon the subject to which the resolution refers. In that view I must reply that I am not at liberty to furnish the legal opinion contemplated. The authority of the Attorney General to render his official opinion is limited by laws which create and define his office and does not permit him to give advice at the call of either House of Congress, or of the Congress itself, but only to the President or head of an executive department of the government. The absence of authority to respond to calls for legal opinions coming from sources other than those prescribed by law was early in the history of the government suggested to the House of Representatives by the then Attorney General, Mr. Wirt, and no change in this respect had been made by the law creating the Department of Justice. The view thus taken has been invariably observed by my predecessors, including Attorney Generals Taney, Crittenden, Bates Evarts ane Williams. I feel that neither my high respect from the express wish of your honorable body nor my earnest desire to comply with any request that it might make would warrant a departure in the present instance from law and precedents which have heretofore been established."

THE TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The President, on the recommendation of Commissioner Raum, has approved the joint resolution providing that the tax on all distilled spirits hereafter entered for deposit in distillery warehouses shall be due and payable before and at the time the same are withdrawn therefrom, and within three years from the date of entry for deposit therein. In case of the non-payment of the tax on any distilled spirits, within one year from date of the original warehousing bond for such spirits, interest shall accrue upon said tax at the rate of five per centum per annum, from and after the expiration of said year, until tax shall be paid.

HARD ON SHERMAN'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A report has been submitted to the House Committee on Banking and Currency by a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Chittenden and Ewing, which recently visited New York city for the purpose of ascertaining the present condition of the sub-treasury in that city, with regard to the amount of gold held there belonging to the United States Government and to others, with a view of conferring with certain financial gentlemen regarding the practicability of the proposed resumption of specie payments on January 1st, next. Following are the substantial points of the report:

"The bankers were of opinion that resumption at the earliest practicable moment, was not only consistent with the public welfare but was of the greatest importance to the best prospect of the country; also, that resumption on the 1st of January, 1879, might be made practicable and safe if adequate measures should be adopted, but all who expressed themselves on the subject were agreed that the plans of the Secretary of the Treasury were inadequate, and that if he should make an attempt to resume on January 1st under such circumstances as were likely to exist at that time, the attempt would most probably fail. They were of opinion, also, that the remonetization of silver had seriously interfered with the probabilities of resumption at the time fixed.

Although nothing official can be obtained upon the subject, the indications are that the currency balance, as it will be shown in the public debt statement to be issued on Monday next, will be less than a million dollars. Coin balance, including coin certificates, will probably appear somewhere between a hundred and thirty-five and a hundred and forty millions. The amount of additional circulation issued to national banks for March is nine hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred and forty dollars. The legal tender notes destroyed is eighty per cent. of the same—seven hundred and sixty-nine thousand three hundred and twelve dollars.

THE NEW PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee have practically agreeed upon a bill with reference to the *pro rata* question. They determined there should be three Commissioners to fix the rates, the first set to be named in the bill. The details of the bill are to be perfected by a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Rice, Chalmers and Hewitt of New York. The bill will be a combination of those of Chalmers and Rice. The part giving power to a Commissioner to take possession of the roads in case of failure to comply with conditions imposed is stricken out.

[Special Dispatch to N. Y. World.]

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Republican Senators held a caucus in the Senate reception room to-day to discuss the situation of the party in the Senate and the relations which it ought to hold towards the President. There was not a large attendance, and of the more prominent of the disaffected, notably Mr. Conkling and Mr. Howe, were absent. Messrs. Edmunds, Sargent, Allison, Hoar, Paddock, Christianey, Ferry and others attended. At the close of the conference a resolution that the proceedings should be deemed secret was passed, but enough has leaked out to warrant the statement that the discussion was general as to what course should be pursued to reunite the Republican party for the fall campaign, with a view if possible to secure the majority of the House for the Forty-sixth Congress. Attention was called to the fact that in less than a year the Senate would be Democratic, and if the House were not secured, and the President continued to act in defiance of the party then all was lost. The impression seemed to be that an appeal should be made to the President to act more closely with the party that had placed him in power. To this, however, a reply was made that it would involve a change in the Cabinet, and it was delared that the President would not make such a change under any circumstances of a political nature. Reference was made to Senator Edmunds' letter last fall to the President and the latter's views upon the same, in which he expressed a desire to act in harmony with the Republican party, and the point was made that the President's subsequent acts had not justified his words. It was further estimated that if the harmony of a year ago could not be restored then the warfare made by Mr. Howe on the President ought to be continued. Finally, after an hour's discussion, the conference adjourned without agreeing on any line of action, though one report says that by 20 to 3 the caucus favored an open fight against the President.

SNUBBED AGAIN.

Reynolds Rejected as First Auditor of the Treasury.

[Cincinnati Enquirer special.]

The Senate snubbed the Administration again on Thursday in Executive session by kicking out the nomination of Reynolds to be First Auditor of the Treasury vice Mahon, dismissed. Wallace led the fight against Reynolds, and left him in sad plight as a sample bud of Civil Service Reform. It was shown clearly that Reynolds was utterly unfitted for the position; that he was a specimen of the worst possible type of carpet-bagger; that he had been appointed simply to accommodate Secretary McCrary, and to make place for him one of the oldest and best bureau officials in the Treasury had been dismissed without cause. The story of Reynolds' nomination is another illustration of the queer notions of reform entertained by the Administration. Since the war Reynolds has been a chronic and continuous holder of offices in Alabama, until kicked out at the end of Grant's term. He came at once to Washington, saddled himself on McCrary, whom he had known as a poor boy in Keokuk, Iowa, and, as the story goes, nearly bored McCrary to death. To get rid of him, McCrary asked Sherman to make a place for him, and Sherman, to pacify McCrary, who was kicking against Sherman's Louisiana policy made a place by turning out Mahan. He was rejected on Thursday by three votes.

[By Associated Press.]

The Senate on Thursday, in Executive session, refused to consent to the nomination of Reynolds of Alabama, as First Auditor of the Treasury, and ex-Governor Parsons of Alabama, as District Attorney of the Southern district of that State. Motions to reconsider the vote in these cases were entered by Senator Dawes in behalf of Parsons, and by Senator Paddock in behalf of Reynolds. The effect of this action will be to hold these nominations in suspense and continue the present incumbents in office until the motions for reconsidering are acted on, or the present session expires.

DUEL IN VIRGINIA.

One Contestant Killed and the Other Mortally Wounded.

CRISFIELD, MD., March 29.—At Eastville, Northampton county, Virginia, yesterday, Sidney Pitts and A. P. Thoms fought with pistols to settle a dispute. Two rounds were fired by each, and as they stood only six feet apart Pitts was killed and Thoms received a ball in the head from which he will probably die.

For Years Painless Filling

Has been made a specialty by Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue. The Doctor is the finest operator in the State, warrants his fillings for life, and charges less than any other first-class operator.

IN THE COKE REGIONS.

The Coke Burning Around Broad Ford.

The Wages, Education and Tenements of the Workmen.

How a Railroad Paid for Itself in Coke Business.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

COKE FREIGHTS.

BROAD FORD, March 30, 1878.—All the coke made on the Connellsville railroad below the Broad Ford junction, which is four miles to the Pittsburgh side of Connellsville, is run down the Connellsville road and the cars for the west, go on the Pennsylvania railroad at Brintons. All the coke made above the junction on the Connellsville road, by agreement, goes on the Pennsylvania railroad *via* the southwest road at Greensburg. It costs $14 per car freight on a car of coke from Connellsville to Pittsburgh, and $12 per car if it goes on through to any point beyond that. A car holds 12 tons, or 625 bushels, and the freight to Pittsburgh, therefore, amounts to about two cents per bushel. The operators pay about ¾ of a cent for digging the coal, and the expense of mule teams to bring it out, haulers, levelers, chargers and drawers and forkers-back to assist in loading, makes up in part the additional expense of carrying on the business to which must be added the rather expensive iron track and cars which are constantly in need of repair. Then the pump-house has to be watched, as it would be impossible to run a coke works without a good supply of water. There is a hydrant stop between every two ovens, and the tanks on the hill must be full to keep up the supply below. They used to pull the coke red hot, and throw the water on it outside, as it was thought the water thrown into the hot ovens would crack them, and the oven get too cold to catch up again when a fresh charge of coal was put in, but like many other theories, it did not work that way when tried; the water drives the heat down in the oven, and after the coke is drawn it comes back and starts the coal without any kindling. Sometimes they throw a match into the ovens to start off the gas, but not often.

OVENS AT BRADFORD.

H. C. Frick & Co., at this place, Broad Ford, Pa., run 750 ovens. They have 200 individual railroad cars. They can build a first class car for $450. The same kind of a car used to cost them $900. The shrinkage shows on everything, building railroad cars as well as running them.

Brown & Cochran run about 450 ovens, and take the coke from a couple hundred more.

STORE ORDER SYSTEM.

The class of labor collected around these coke works seems to be very steady and quiet. Probably because they know the exact state of the trade and see that there is no great margin either way. Three of them have to complain of the Company stores and call them pluck-shops, and assert that the man who does not take twenty dollars per month out of the store is not needed much longer.

The men all speak in the highest terms of Morgan & Co., who, whilst in the business were very fair, and used no compulsion at all to compel the men to deal with them. The old Morgan works are now run by H. C. Frick & Co., who have abandoned the store at that point. There is a store-order bill before the present Legislature, but from what I can learn it will not be favorably entertained by the members, as it would involve a change in the whole system of the various amendments pending, and the difficulty in reconciling the views of the friends of the measure. It is said to be copied from a late act of Parliament covering that subject but the difficulties in heading off men by legislation, if they are determined to pursue a selfish course towards their employees, are very many, and the violent upheavels in society such as strikes and lock-outs and mobs, are matured results of an uncompromising spirit on the one side and aggrieved labor on the other. I met Soloman Keffer, one of the old Democratic stand-bys of Bullskin township, Fayette county, which is just above here some few miles.

Keffer was drawing an oven; that is, taking the coke out of it after it had been burned. He and his two sons, John G. and Levi B. Keffer were all hard at it. Soloman Keffer told one he had voted the Democratic ticket for thirty-one years at the same window, never changed his ticket, nor his place of voting, and never missed an election. He is pretty good on "location" as Senator Cowen used to say. I think Solomon must have learned early the old proverb, "being on the sea, sail; being on the land, settle."

At the Globe works, near Broad Ford, owned by the Hutchinson Brothers, Archey A. and Thomas, I met many of Charley Armstrong's old men, among the drawers and burners.

These works claim the Centennial medal for their coke, and say that it brings more per bushel in Cincinnati than any other. They have a very neat set of eighty ovens with a good tract of coal, well situated for mining close at hand. Patrick McCardle one of Armstrong's old men was busy leveling ovens. He told me for a fact, that it had taken him ten years to learn to level an oven and tell exactly when the coke was ready to draw.

It was at these works that I met Patsey Gibbons the one legged boy who had been run over by the Larry at Irontown. If Patsey's legs were not level, his head was, for he told me he went to school every day, as he was fully conscious of the disadvantage he was under if he did not get something of an education.

EDUCATION NEGLECTED.

I was astonished at the number of men and boys in this region who cannot read. Most of them are Irish by birth, but have spent their lives in the English coal mines, and many of them are English by birth. One little fellow at the Booad Ford mines, Jimmey Crilley, who did not look to be over fifteen years old, was doing a man's work every day. He had an intelligent face, and his long, yellow hair, as he forked the coke back into a stock car, attracted my attention. Chess Booher, the yard boss, told me Crilley had been doing a man's work every day for a long time, and had never gone to school in his life. He was an orphan, and had been raised, so far, by his brother-in-law, Steve Sweeny. Upon inquiry I found that neither Sweeny nor his wife, nor any of their children could read a word. Sweeny told me that he had been raised in the English mines and had been compelled to labor all the time, and never had an opportunity to attend school. He said he was determined to send his children to school this summer if he could possibly afford to. The free school at Broad Ford is in the winter and some distance off, the summer school is a pay school. With from seven o nine dollars per week to feed and clothe a family, the margin for a school will necessarily be very small, and the temptation to withstand it very great. Jimmy Crilley looked to me like as if he might be some sprig of the English nobility, given to these people to raise. Booher told me he was obedient, mild and the best boy te work he ever saw.

They are crowded into houses here in a shameful manner. In Johnny Stoffer's old brick house at Hutchinson's Works, which is an ordinary seven roomed farm house, there are six families and one family in the spring house. They are all employed at the ovens, and are glad to get in any place to be near their work.

THE MT. PLEASANT BRANCH ROAD.

has more coke ovens along its line than any other piece of road the same length anywhere. They produce and ship seventeen cars of coke per mile every day over its entire length, which is over ten miles. The Southwest road from Greensburg to Connellsville has nearly as many, and it is said, paid the cost of its entire construction and equipment back the first eighteen months it was in operation.

At Iron Bridge Station on the Mt. Pleasant branch they had an old hog-chain bridge across a little creek which they claim was the first chain bridge in the world; that Mr. Finley, the builder, who represented this district in Congress many years ago, told several Englishmen about it and on their return they constructed the the first iron suspension bridge in England.

LOCAL HISTORY.

There are many interesting bits of local history brought to mind in this locality which if we had time to note, or space to reproduce, would be both instructive and amusing. A few miles below Broad Ford is Jacobs creek which is the boundary line for some distance between Fayette and Westmoreland counties. Whether it is called after the old Indian Chief Jacobs, who lost his life at Kittaning in the fight with Gen. Armstrong or whether it is called after one of the numerous family of Jacobs of which our steamboat friend Captain Adam Jacobs is a leading member I cannot exactly tell.

They do have Indian stories, plenty of them, about Jacobs creek, in which, as usual, the red skin came out second best in the long run. One of the stories goes, that a bad Indian got hold of a cow-bell and concealing himself behind a little falls on Jacobs creek would tinkle the cow-bell after he had correlled one of the animals. The settlers in hunt of their cows would be shot by this noble red man for his amusement or revenge. But the rail-splitters of those days hadn't the least idea of being driven off, so one of them fixed up his hat and coat on a stake and hid himself near by. Mr. Indian began his tinkle with his cow-bell, and our Yankee settler got a tifter at him and rolled him. The surface of this land before the coal has been taken out from under it is worth from $40 to $70 per acre After the coal has been taken out it is not worth so much. The coal under the surface is worth about $200 per acre. This is a shrinkage of about one-half from this time four years ago when it sold readily in this neighborhood for $400 per acre.

J. C.

THOMAS STEELE.

Demise of a Prominent Pittsburgh Politician.

Brief Sketch of His Public Life.

Thomas Steele, one of the most prominent politicians of Pittsburgh for many years, died at his residence, No. 131 Fourth avenue, at twelve o'clock Sunday, after a lingering illness, which confined him to his room since November, 1876. For some time previous to that date, although in ill health, he was almost daily at his office in the Government building, being at that time Collector of the port of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Steele was born on Third avenue in June 1816. He was educated at the Western University, which was located on Third avenue at the time. Some years after his retirement from the University he taught school and in 1840, when the Washingtonian temperance movement created such an excitement everywhere, Mr. Steele became a prominent temperance advocate and continued so until his death. He was an active member of the organization known as the Sons of Temperance. In the year 1845 he was elected Alderman of the Second ward, and continued to hold that position for fifteen yeafs, retiring in 1860. From this position he became known as 'Squire Steele, and up to the hour of his death he was still called 'Squire. He was elected City Controller for the unexpired term of Russell Errett in 1861, which office he held for one year.

In 1861 and 1862 when the troubles about the railroad bonds were annoying and hampering city officials, Mr. Steele was the secret treasurer of the city. All money received and paid out, passed through his hands, Mr. John R. McCune of the Union Bank being the depository. By this strategy, the creditors who had procured *mandamus* executions were unable to find the money.

Upon Mr. Steele's retirement from the office of Controller he was a member of Common Council. His popularity among the Republican politicians made him at once popular as a Councilman, and he was chosen Chairman. Proving a valuable presiding officer he was re-elected every year until 1868, when he was again elected Controller to fill the unexpired term of John McCargo, deceased.

While a member of Council Mr. Steele was engaged in the real estate business with Mr. Geo. Wilson, and was a stock broker some time afterwards, his partner being Mr. John D. Bailey. During the oil excitement in 1864-4-5 the firm lost considerable money, buying and selling oil stocks on commission.

Mr. Steele's friends will remember that he labored hard for the interests of the city Being a successful politician he had great influence, and was most generally consulted by the leaders of the Republican party before and during a campaign. He was the originator of the idea of erecting a new City Hall, and when the Commission was appointed for the erection of the building he was chosen a member and elected Secretary. The next movement in which he interested himself was the consolidation scheme, whereby the East End was added to the city. This was in 1867. Mr. Steele favored annexation and worked diligently to bring about that result. He in fact, opened a regular campaign, having meetings called in different parts of the city to impress the importance of consolidation on the minds of the people. This matter settled he became a candidate for City Controller in 1868 and was defeated by reason of his prominent connection with the consolidation movement.

President Grant appointed Mr. Steele Collector of the Port of Pittsburgh in May, 1869; he was reappointed in May, 1876, and resigned in November, 1876, on account of ill health; since which time up to the hour of his death he was bedfast.

Mr. Steele was a Sinking Fund Commissioner for the railroad indebtedness until 1873 when he resigned. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Freehold bank since its organization. Throughout the State he was known as a prominent Republican politician and had considerable influence. Mr. Steele was never married and was sixty-two years of age at the time of his death. Sisters and brothers of the 'Squire who reside in this city have been with him during his illness and cared for him until his last moments.

Mrs. Magee, mother of ex-City Treasurer Chris Magee and Fred Magee, is a sister of the deceased, and City Solicitor Bigelow is his nephew. Shortly before his death he bade the folks around him good bye, closed his eyes and awoke no more. For some time past the deceased was paralyzed, and required assistance whenever he desired to turn in bed.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

PARIS has four thousand societies which give annual balls.

"CORQUAY" is the way the telegraph mutilates Col. Quay's name.

GEORGE OPDYKE has sold his stock in the New York *Sun* for $2,200 a share.

FRIENDSHIP between women is only a suspension of hostilities.—*French Paper.*

WILL CARLETON, the "farm ballad" poet, owns a meat market in Adrian, Mich.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR ALEX. RAMSEY is a candidate for Congress, in the St. Paul district.

JEFF DAVIS has a son 22 years old—an awkward, loquacious, good-natured sort of an overgrown boy.

IF a man swears in a mean pinching way, d—n him, he is a sinner, and ought to be lost.—Ben Wade, as alleged.

A WOMAN caught the high French heels of her shoes in a railroad track in Meriden, Minn., and was held fast while a train cut off her legs.

THE late Earl of Cardigan's horse, which he rode at the Balaklava charge, is stuffed, and forms a feature in the hall of the family mansion, London.

MR. GEORGE PENDLETON BOWLER, of Cincinnati, died last Sunday in Paris, France, of gout of the heart. He was a nephew of George H. Pendleton, and was the secretary of the Kentutky Central Railroad.

PRISONERS in the jail in Beloit, Wis., lately overpowered and gagged the Sheriff, but found a barrier to their escape in the plucky person of the Sheriff's wife, who kept them at bay with a revolver until help came.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says that at the next Congressional election in that State scarcely a Republican will be run, but that in every district there will probably be an "independent" opponent of the Democratic candidate.

THE telephone possesses the powerful virtue of preserving the voice of a man's first wife; he can bottle it up and keep it for years. There are such things as second marriages, and what awkward revelations the well preserved voice might make.

THE Earl of Enniskillen, who made a speech on the eastern question a few days ago in the British House of Lords, is six feet seven inches high, and is by several inches the tallest man in the House of Lords and one of the tallest in England.

PEERS in the English House of Lords take three days holiday a week, and on the remaining four meet at 5 o'clock, and unless a regular tough night is expected adjourn before 8, in order to get their dinners, which apparently they cannot enjoy unless they have ample time to digest them.

"Where was you on the —— day of ——, and if so, state whether you were there or not?" was the startling question which a St. Louis lawyer put to a witness the other day, and when the poor witness could not or would not, answer "yes" or "no," the lawyer got mad, and showed it.

A LETTER from Jerusalem says that when the citizens came out to meet General Grant and to tender him a public reception, he exclaimed: "Not in sight of the Mount of Olives." The incident recalls the remark of Douglass Jarrold, who, when told by the Red Republican in Paris that Louis Blanc was next to Christ, naively asked, "which side?"

OSCAR O. HODGE, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree at Fonda, New York, recently, when asked by Judge Langdon whether he had anything to say why sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon him, replied: "Brevity is the soul of wit. I ask not charity, but immaculate justice! I cast myself as a holocaust upon the generosity of the court." Hodge was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

MORE large and steady incomes have probably been got out of gas stocks than out of almost any form of investment, and the happy holders have rejoiced in the thought that however bad times may be, the people must have light. And so they must, but the gas stockholder begins now to feel that life is a burden, for he is always finding in his paper paragraph

M'KEESPORT INDUSTRIES.

The National Tube Works, Their Methods and Extent.

A Thousand Men Employed and Works Covering 25 Acres.

Description of the Mode of Making the Tubes or Pipes.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

THE NATIONAL TUBE WORKS.

McKEESPORT, April 3, 1878.—The suspension of a number of men at the National Tube Works has caused some little depression here but it is thought to be but temporary as but two welding furnaces were put out of blast, relieving about two hundred men of any employment. The full compliment of men for the tube work is about an even thousand. They have not been running that many however for some time, but the works have never stopped during all the recent hard times, and on their pay day which was every two weeks they disbursed over twenty thousand dollars. The National Tube Works is what may be called an eastern concern, it having been established and run by Boston men. The head man of the company is John H. Flagler, of Boston, or rather late of Boston for when he came out to establish the works he brought his family with him and settled them here adopting the Cameronian motto of beating things, viz: staying with it. He brought machinists and managers with him and the "plant," as they call a Bessemer steel works, has grown until it is *the* tube works of the whole United States, if not in the world.

Flagler has just returned from an extended business trip through South America and it is thought his view of the present struggle in the oil country between the Standard and the producers has caused the reduction he has ordered in the manufacture of oil well material.

The pipe works themselves are a real wonder. They

COVER TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF GROUND

and Maj. Finch tells me they have not room enough. Maj. Nathaniel Finch is one of the men who came out from Boston with Flagler. He is paymaster and one of the head managers. George Matthewson, an Englishman, is Superintendent of the mills—the running department. Every great establishment like this must have some genius, who is always around when anything is broken, and always knows exactly what is the matter. The Cambria Iron Company had its George Fritz, and the Bethlehem Rolling Mills their universal-joint-man of the same name. Matthewson is the George Fritz of the Tube Works. Maj. Finch is a courtly old gentleman; looks more like an even tempered judge than one of the big cogs of an establishment like this. To Finch the men run with their complaints; to the Major they come to try to fix up their matters when the foreman, often ill-tempered and cranky, send them in for their "time." Time in that case always means their money, for they are then discharged. I listened to him as he talked to several of the men who had been sent in. They looked troubled, and spoke feelingly. He talked calmly and reasoned with them. I thought he was a most excellent man to keep peace in a fiery family, like the workmen in a rolling mill and tube works.

THE TUBES OR PIPES ARE MADE

from like strips of iron, like hoop iron, doubled round by machinery. They do not seem to make any secret of letting you into the mill, except to keep strangers from straggling through the dangerous places and being injured by the hot pipes, which dart in and out of holes and corners, quite unexpectedly to the visitor. The lap-weld tubes are first bent round with one heat, put back into a furnace and reheated, when it is welded over a round iron rod the size required.

On the end of the iron rod around which the pipe is moulded is a ball larger than the rest of the rod, a new ball being put on as the rod is pushed through every pipe, for the great heat of the pipe would wear off the rod and no two pipes would be the same size. This ball is shaped exactly like a minnie rifle ball, and it is on this spot immediately over this ball which is being pushed through by the rod that the great welding pressure is used. When the ball comes out it is thrown aside and a new one put out for the next section of pipe. The balls are taken to the foundry and recast. When it is being forced through the hot pipe it makes a noise like forty thousand shooting crackers. The report is not so loud and thundering as some of Foley's men make at the squeezers in Painter's rolling mill, but it is sharp and rapid.

They have an endless chain, and a little thing called a "buggy," which slips up to the mouth of the furnace grabs

THE END OF A HOT PIPE,

and a boy slips a loop into this endless chain, and the pipe must come. The men at the other end of the furnace poke the pipe out when it is hot enough. A double set of men seem to be at each furnace, and it is very hot work. They are called the welders, and get from five to seven dollars per day. If they shove the pipe out too soon it will not weld perfectly, and must be cut up, and go through the rolling again before they can make the attempt with it again.

THE PIPES ARE ALL TESTED

with a cold water pressure before the thread of the screw is cut on the ends. This looks like a slow process, but I suppose it is its frightful regularity that makes up in the long run for the sputtering noise of the welding machine, which gives one a notion that it is making a dozen of pipes from the rattling fire it keeps up. A locomotive runs all through the mill gathering up its train load of pipes or putting in material, coke and coal for the furnaces.

The pipe furnaces are all heated with great flames of gas, which is manufactured just like the burning gas is made, in retorts, and is carried by a great pipe, larger around than any boiler, into the pipe mill.

PURCHASES AND OFFERS.

The Tube Works Company lately offered one hundred and three thousand dollars for thirteen acres of ground adjoining their present place, but the leisurely old gentleman who owns it and who believes that its up here Pittsburgh will eventually be built, refused the offer.

They have purchased since that the Keystone rolling mill lately run by Glass & Beely near Soho, and put it in operation rolling their flat iron, or a part of it, there. The steam to run this immense concern is made in a curious bank of iron and brick work, called the Howard boilers, which they they claim is the only sett in America. Fiszler went to England and brought home the drawings and plans, and put them up. It took six months to build it, and Maj Finch says it is the most perfect thing of the kind he ever saw.

They have immense store rooms, where men weigh out the supplies needed in the mill; a great machine shop where all their own machinery is manufactured, and everything complete within themselves to carry on their business. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips sell them a great deal of flat iron cut in lengths and widths ready for bending; they buy also from their mills in large quantities.

RUSSIAN SHEET IRON.

There is another iron mill here, the W. D. Woods' Russian sheet iron works, that is a very interesting place to visit. The iron made by this firm has become famous and is not excelled by the original article after which it is named.

This place is after all only one of the outer wards of Pittsburgh, being but fifteen miles from the Point. That is less than one of these

TRACK WALKERS

foot every day, in their work on the road. I saw one of them the other day, Billey Nolan, from Billey Moat. He walks from Connellsville to Sterling Mines and back four times a day, making fourteen miles, and patches the track besides. He carries a heavy long-handled hammer, a wrench, and sometimes a claw-bar to draw spikes which would make your shoulder ache to carry it one mile instead of fourteen. Besides these, his tin case containing a set of signal flags, red, white and green. When he reaches Connellsville he has two miles further to go before he gets home, so he foots it eighteen miles a day over crossties, some wide apart, some close together, so that in his coming and going he is like Fingal's ghost, "unequal are his steps and slow." J. C.

ENCOUNTER ON A TRAIN.

Desperate Efforts to Arrest a Trio of Confidence Operators.

John Baer, a German who resides at West Newton, was fleeced out of $200 by a trio of three card monte men while on the through mail train on the Connellsville railroad, on Tuesday evening. The German notified Conductor Wm. A. Pratt of his loss, and when the latter in company with Baer returned to the car in which the rascals had played their trick, they found the sharpers each occupying a different seat. The monte men realized the situation and started for the door. Pratt turned and struck the first man when the second drew a revolver and threatened to shoot. Pratt and the first man clinched but the three card monte men all found exit impossible and fled to the rear door. Passenger Agent E. D. Smith reached this door before them however, and called upon a brakeman to lock it. One of the scoundrels seized a billet of wood from the box at the stove and threatened to smash the glass and the head of the Passenger Agent if he did not release his hold of the door. One of the other men drew a revolver and tried to use it. The brakeman was at hand promptly however, and the door was locked from the outside. Neither Conductor Pratt nor Passenger Agent Smith were armed and the former rushed to the baggage car to get a revolver while the fracas was going on between Smith and the monte men. Seeing their way clear in front two of the men rushed to that door and leaped from the platform as the conductor returned. The cars were travelling at good speed but both men escaped unhurt by their leap and took to their heels. The third man was arrested, identified by Baer and turned over to the Fayette county authorities. He is now in jail at Uniontown. A satchel, card-box and other accoutrements were also captured. The two scoundrels who escaped had the German's money. None of the passenger offered to aid the trainmen in their trouble.

PRUDENTLY BREAK UP YOUR COLD by the timely use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for sore lungs and throats, and a certain curative for coughs. WSM

BURNED TO DEATH.

What a Young Lady's Fear of Her Mother Caused.

Miss Adams, daughter of J. Q. Adams, living at Carpenter station, Westmoreland county, died on Sunday last from burns received on the day previous. It seems that while engaged about the cook stove she used her apron to shield her hand from the heat, when that garment became ignited, and, wishing to smother the flames without the knowledge of her mother, who was in an adjoining room, she at once started out of the kitchen into the open air. A younger sister observed her condition and called her mother, but the young lady in her excitement ran around the house out of the reach of her mother, thus fanning the flames until her clothing had almost been burned from her body, before any relief could be given her. She lingered in great agony until Saturday morning, when death came to her relief. The young lady was seventeen years of age.

Bad Specks.

Bad specks on the teeth are almost as unpleasant as bad specks in the money market. To prevent them or get rid of them, use Sozodont. It is literally a specific for every blemish that disfigures the teeth, and whitens them without endangering the enamel.

The great American conjunctive—Spalding's Glue. TTS

Superior Dentistry.

Every week our friend, Dr. Quincy A. Scott, is called upon to insert artificial teeth in months where other dentists have tried, been paid, and failed, and in every case his work gives the utmost satisfaction. He is a skilful artist, and has merely to examine a case to know how to articulate the teeth, so that they will present a handsome and natural appearance, and masticate the food thoroughly. His work is superior to any made in the city, and his prices so low that none can compete with him. So it would be better for any of our readers who are in need of teeth, to call upon him in the first place and thereby save time and money. We would also assure those who are suffering with diseased and unsightly teeth, that they can have them extracted without any pain or danger, by calling on Dr. Quincy A. Scott. His absolutely safe anæsthetic is beyond all question the best thing to take for the painless extraction of teeth. It does not depress and leave you weak and sick like laughing gas, but acts like a stimulant, and you feel better after taking it than before. The weak, nervous and debilitated, the old and young, can safely take it, for it is as harmless as water. The Doctor has administered it, without injury of any kind, to over eighty thousand persons, of all ages and conditions. Again we say, visit 278 Penn avenue, if you would have your denistry skillfully, expeditiously and satisfactorily done, and at the very lowest prices.

Rupture Cured.

Retained and often cured with McGuire's Improved Spring Truss. Persons living at a distance can, by measuring around the body over the rupture and stating whether single or double, have a truss sent by mail or Express C. O. D. Single, $5; double, $8. Private office, Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc13:Wtf

A few days and even hours remain when it will be too late to make an application for a ticket in the grand April distribution of the Louisiana State Lottery Company. A letter addressed at once to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, will receive prompt attention, and if it encloses two dollars the sender of it will promptly receive a ticket, which we hope, for his sake, will entitle him to thirty thousand dollars. ww

A World Fable.

THE MOUNTAIN IN LABOR.—A Mountain gave out that it was in an Interesting Condition, had the Valleys strewn with Tan-bark and authorized its Friends to announce that this was to be the Greatest Effort of its Life. It then brought forth a Customouse.

Moral—The Moral to this Fable can be found most any day in the Washington despatches.

WHEN one knows a good thing it should be told; and we do know from experience that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for coughs and colds we ever tried. It only costs 25 cents a bottle.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Gold steady at 101¼. Carrying rates 5½@7 per cent. Loans in exceptional instances made flat. Governments steady. Railroad bonds irregular. State securities steady.

The stock market is somewhat irregular, but in the main very strong, with the Granger shares, Lake Shore, Western Union, Michigan Central and Rock Island leading the market. St. Paul common advanced from 45½ to 46¾, on announcement of increased earnings. Lake Shore sold within range at 64⅜@65¾, closing strong at 65¾, in the face of a somewhat formidable bear movement. Northwest was irregular. The common opened at 48¾, advanced to 49¼, then, on realizations, declined to 47½, when renewed buying sent it up again to 48⅞, closing ⅝ bid, ⅞ asked. The preferred lost ⅝ at one time, but recovered, St. Paul preferred acting in a similar way. Michigan Central rose 1 per cent. on the dividend and general favorable condition of the road. Rock Island advanced ¾, Burlington & Quincy ⅛ and coal shares ¼@⅝. Western Union declined ½, but reacted and closed firm. Pacific Mail advanced 1, but lost improvement, closing heavy. The Granger shares continue the favorites of speculation, the bulls predicting much higher prices.

The profits of Perry H. Smith of Chicago, the leader of the bull movement in Northwest stocks, already amount to $250,000, and he is holding for higher figures.

The earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway for the fourth week in March increase $55,000, and for the month $195,000.

Transactions aggregated 193,000 shares, of which 28,000 were Lake Shore, 38,000 Wabash, 22,000 Northwest common, 11,000 do preferred, 6,000 Rock Island, 37,000 St. Paul common 5,000 do preferred, 12,000 Lackawanna, 2,000 Morris & Essex, 5,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 Ohios, 9,000 Western Union and 11,000 Pacific Mail.

Close—Money active at 7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $239,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $176,000. Clearings, $14,000,000. Business, long 86½; short 89.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	107¼	5-20s, '65, new	104½
5-20s, '67.....	107¼	5-20s, '68.....	109
New 5s.	104½	New 4½s.....	103
New 4 per cts.	105¾	Currency 6s....	117½
10-40s.....	105¾	10-40s, coups..	105¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	39	Tennessee new..	36
Virginia, new	27	Virginia, old....	31
Missouri 6s...	105		

STOCKS.

W. U. U. T...	80¾	C. C. C. & I....	29¾
Quicksilver....	18	N. J. Central..	15½
Do preferred.	30	Rock Island....	103¼
Pacific Mail....	21¾	St. Paul.....	46¾
Mariposa.....	1¾	Do preferred.	73½
Do preferred.	2¾	Tol. & Wabash	18½
Adams Ex....101		Fort Wayne....	91
Fargo Express.	89	Terre Haute...	6
American Ex..	48¾	Do preferred.	12
U. S. Express.	50	C. & A.....	74¾
N. Y. Central..	106¾	Do preferred.	99
Erie.....	10¾	O. & M.....	9¼
Do preferred.	24½	Del. & Lack...	54¾
Harlem.....	147	A. & P. Tel. Co.	19½
Mich. Central..	68	Mo. Pacific.....	1¼
Panama.....	125	B. & Q.....	102
Union Pacific...	68¼	H. & St. Joe....	11¾
Lake Shore.....	65¾	Central Pacific.	45¾
Illinois Central	75½	Union.....	5¾
P. & C.....	77	Land Grants..	2¾
N. W. C.....	48¾	Sinking Fund..	94
Do preferred.	72		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 3.—Consols for money 94 7-16; on account 95⅜; U. S. bonds—4½s 103¾; do. '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 105¾; Erie, 10¾; do. preferred, 24; Illinois Central, 76; Pennsylvania Central, 29¾. Linseed oil, 26s. Turpentine, 23½s.

PARIS, April 3.—Rentes 107f. 95c.

ANTWERP, April 3.—Refined petroleum 27¾c.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—Cotton in moderate inquiry and dull at 5⅞@6¼d; sales of 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 6,200 bales. California white wheat, average, 11s 3d@11s 8d; club 11¾s@12½s; red western spring 9s 10@11s; do winter 11s@11s 6d. Flour—western canal 25@27s. Corn—old western mixed, 28@28½d; new do 26@26¼. Oats 3s. Barley 3¾s. Canadian peas 36½s. American clover seed 40@42s. Pork 50s. Beef, prime mess 82½s. American lard 38s. Fine American cheese 65d. Bacon—long clear, 27½; short clear, 28¾. Fine American tallow 39s. Spirits of petroleum 7¼d; refined 10¾d. Linseed oil 26½d. Common rosin 5d; pale 12d. Turpentine 25s.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, April 3, 1878.

The markets showed a little more animation to-day and prices in most departments were firm. A fair spring trade has opened and a further improvement is expected.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

In this department eggs continue weak owing to immense receipts. The inquiry is very good and transactions are large but not equal to receipts. Eggs are lower now than at this season for years past. In butter there is a good demand for the choice article but none of any account for lower grades.

APPLES—Fancy, $5 00@5 50 per bbl; choice, $3 50@4 50; medium, $2 00@3 00; inferior, $1 00@1 50; spitzenberg $6 00.

APPLE BUTTER—In bbls and half bbls, 5 gal, 40@45c; in 2 to 7 gallon buckets 50@55c; in 1 gallon tin buckets, per dozen $7 50.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 90@2 00; medium, $1 75@1 90; mixed, $1 40@1 50.

BUTTER—Extra choice roll, 20@31c; prime roll, 18@23c; lower grades, 10@14c; grease, 6@7c.

CABBAGE—Choice sound heads, per 100, $4 50@5 00; common heads, per 100, $1 00@2 00.

CHEESE—Best Ohio factory, 13@13¾c; common to fair, 10@11c; New York, 13¾@14c; Sweitzer, 12@12½c; Limberger, 11@13c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush boxs $3 25@3 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 9@10c per doz.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HOGS—Dressed, per lb, 4@5c.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz. $4 00@4 25; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c.

MAPLE—Sugar 10@12c; syrup, new, $1 10@1 25.

ONIONS—Red, per bbl, $1 50@1 75; yellow, $1 25@1 50; yellow, per bush, 30@65c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

PEAS—Green, $1 25@1 30.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 25@28c; mixed lots, 20@25c; do. from store, 25@30c; in bbls, 75c@$1 00. Sweet Jerseys per bbls, $3 25@3 55; Baltimore, $2 75@3 00; Southern, $1 50@2 00.

POULTRY—Live—Chickens, 50@55c per pair; ducks, 50@55c per pair; geese, each, 40@50c; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 9@10c. Dressed—Chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 7@8c; turkeys, 13@14c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 75@5 00; timothy, $1 35@1 50; mammoth cleverseed, $5 00@5 50.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

In the line of groceries there is a fair demand. Sugars are firm but coffees weak.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Southern amber, fair to choice, $1 24@1 27; Southern white, $1 27@1 28; Ohio and Indiana red and amber, $1 23@1 25; medium do, $1 22@1 25; Northwestern spring, $1 10@1 15.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, 45@46c; high mixed, 43@44c; ear, prime yellow, 45@47c; mixed, 30@31c.

Oats—Mixed, 31@32c; white mixed 27@30c.

Rye—No. 1, 60@62c per bushel.

Barley—Extra, 75@80c; choice spring, 65@75c; common spring, 60@65c; fall, 70@75c per bushel.

FLOUR—No. 1 Western patent, $8 75@9 00; white wheat, $6 75@7 00; red wheat, $5 75@6 00; in sacks 25c off; Minnesota, $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin, $6 00@6 25; low grades and regrinding, $5 00; Graham flour 6 25@6 50; Rye flour, $3 75@4 00.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl; $1 50@1 75 per 100 lbs.

CORNMEAL—50@53c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 kegs.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $10@11; No. 2 do, $9 00@10 00; No. 3 or medium, $8 00@9 00; prime upland prarie, $11 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $16 50@17 00; seconds do., $16 50@16 50; middlings white do., $19 00@21 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $17 00@18 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

Stocks are not large in the grain market and prices have an upward tendency on account of advices from the west. Wheat is specially firm while corn and oats are about fair. Flour is also firm owing to the firmness of wheat and dealers predict an advance as soon as the prospects of war in Europe are better.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

	₱ lb		
Green Coffee		Prime sugar syrup	45
Fancy Rio	20 @20½	Good do do	40
Choice Rio	19½@20 c	Good molasses	42
Prime Rio	19 @ c	Black "	30c
Good Rio	18¾@ c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	16¾@17¼c	Standard A	9¾@
Java	26½@27½	Metrop'n A	9¾@
Roasted Coffees.		Prairie B	@ 8¾c
Rio in pap'rs	19 @20 c	Ref Yellows	8¼@ 8½c
Rio in bulk	19 @19½c	Molasses do	7¾@ 8 c
Java in pap's	@30 c	Cut loaf	@10¾c
Java in bulk	29 @ c	Crushed	@10¾c
Teas.		Powdered	@10¼c
Young Hyson	26c@$1 00	Granulated	@10¼c
Gunpowder	35c@ 1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial	30c@ 80	Strictly ch	48@ c
Japan	26c@ 75	Strictly prime	45@ c
Oolong	30c@ 80	Prime	43@ c
Souchong	26c@ 75	Fair	37 @
Rice.		Soaps.	
Carolina	7 @7¾c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$3 90
Starch.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 65
Pearl	8¾@4 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
Silver glos	9	Gold do	
Oorn	7¾@10 c	Extra olive do	8
Chicago gloss	8 c	Do N. Y. city ₱ lb	9 c
Chicago corn	8¾c	German mottled do	6¾c
Spices (whole).		California, ₱ box	4 20
Cloves	45@ c	Sod ash.	
Allspice	18@20 c	Bi-carb in kgs	4 c
Cassia	22@32 c	Do as'td pap's	6 c
Nutmegs	1 10@1 15	Do as'td ¼ p'rs	6¾c
Pepper	18@16 c	Sol soda in kegs	2 c
Sugars.		Starch.	
Choice maple fin'rd	50c	Star, full w'ght	13¼c
Prime " "	47c	Stearine	10½@11c
Choice sugar syrup	50c	Mould	@11 c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ₱ lb	8 @ 8½	Lard, p. l. in t'rces ₱ lb	7¾
Shoulders, s. c. d	@	Do., ½ bbls, ₱ lb	8¼
Dry k'd "et hams	8¼@	Do, ref'ned in t'rces	8¼
Dried beef, do 11	@	" " ½ bbls	8¾
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz	6 00	" " bk'ts	9¼
Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb	5	Do. in 2-lb tea pots	11
B. short r sides	6¾	" 5-lb coffee do	10¾
B. short r sides, do	6¾	" tin 5-lb pails	10¾
B. clear sides, do	6¾	" " 10-lb "	10¾
Mess pork	11 00	Ham sausage	7

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ₱ doz, $1 25@2 00, new; raspberries, do, $1 75; strawberries, $1 50; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75@2 00; blackberries do, $1 60; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 85@2 00, new; tomatoes do; $1 15@1 25 corn do, $1 45@1 85. Pickles, bbls, $6 7@7 00; half do, $4 00@4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb, 6@8c; do quarters, 4@4½c; do, common do, 3@4c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 6@7c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 10@12c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, ₱ lb, 40@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $14; No. 3 large mackerel, $11 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $12 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $10 00; split Labrador herring, $8 00; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $6 50; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $5 00; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $3 00; lake herring $2 75; large George's codfish, $3 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 75; medium do, $4 50; boneless codfish, $5; halibut (smoked), ₱ bbl, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 50.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $1 80; London layers, $2 50 Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $4 00 ₱ mat; Valenties, $6 50; sultanas 13c. Dates 7¼c ₱ lb. Currants 5@6½c. Citron 20c. Prunes, old, 8½c; new, 10c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, per case, $6 50@7. Lemons—Malaga, repacked, $4 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts, $6 00 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Double extra, 69@70c; extra, 65@66c; No. 1, 61@62c; No. 2, 53@55c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 57@60c for white winter; 55½@58c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 58@60c for raw and 63@65c for boiled; carbon 11½@12c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 45@50c; dark, 35@40c; West Virginia oil, 30c; natural lubricating, 25c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $7 00; small do, $7 50@8 00; gherkins, do, $8 50@9 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $4 50; small do, $4 00@4 50; gherkins do, $4 50@5 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2¼c; woolen, ¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, April 3, 1878.

The market was dull again and prices weak. Refined moderate.

CRUDE.

United, $1 48@1 49; shipments, $1 68⅝.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 11¾c; New York, 11⅝c; Pittsburgh, 10@10½c.

Oil barrels—City make, $1 10; country make, 90c.

DISPATCHES.

[Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 3.—Market unsettled at $1 68¾ bid.

PARKERS, April 3.—Petroleum market quiet at $1 49¾ bid.

OIL CITY, April 3.—Market weak; offered at $1 48¼ bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Cotton quiet and steady at 10 9-16@10 11-16c; futures firm. Flour—Receipts 13,000 barrels; superfine and No. 2 less firm; Minnesota firmer; others unchanged; No. 2 $3 25@4 10; superfine western and State $4 50@5 10; common to good extra $5 10@5 25; good to choice $5 30@6 85; white wheat extra $5 90@6 50; fancy $6 55@7 75; extra Ohio $4 10@6 75; St. Louis $5 20@7 75; Minnesota patent process $6 75@8 75. Rye flour at $3 50@4 25. Cornmeal quiet at $2 25@2 75. Wheat weak irregular and unsettled; opened easier; closed higher and in fair demand; receipts, 115,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 22@1 24; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 27@1 28; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 29@1 30; ungraded red winter western $1 33½; No. 3 do, $1 28; No. 2 white, $1 36@1 38; No. 1 do, $1 39@1 39½; No. 1 spring $1 33@1 34; extra white $1 45@1 48; No. 1 do $1 42. Rye quiet and firm; No. 2 western 75c. Barley quiet; No. 2 rowed State 61@65c. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn fairly active; receipts 86,000 bushels; ungraded western mixed 45@53c; steam mixed 54c; do low mixed 55¼c No. 55¾c; steam yellow 54c; steam white 54@54¼c; yellow western 50@56¾c. Oats dull; receipts 15,000 bushels; western mixed 34@35¼c; white, western 34¾@36c; No. 1 35c. Hay unchanged; shipping, 60@65c. Hops unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged Rio cargoes, 14@17c; jobbing 14@18¼c, gold Sugar in moderate demand; fair to good refining, 7½@7¾c; prime 7¾c; refined 9¼@10¼c. Molasses firm and unchanged; New Orleans 20@48c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet but steady; crude 7¼c; refined 11¾c; United 46⅞@48¾c. Tallow unchanged at 7¾@7½c. Rosin unchanged at 60@65c. Turpentine quiet at 30½c. Eggs steady; western fresh 10c. Leather quiet and steady; Hemlock sole, Bueno Ayres and Rio Grande light middle and heavy weights at $20 00@21 00; California and common $20 00@21 00. Wool dull; domestic fleece 40@48c; pulled 20@38c; unwashed 10@28c. Mess pork firmer at $10 20@10 25. Beef quiet; western long clear dull at 5¾c. Lard—prime steam firm at $7 42½@7 47½. Buter steady and unchanged; old Western 7@20c. Cheese steady and unchanged at 6@12¼c. Whisky dull at $1 06½@1 07. Metals—Manufactured copper unchanged and in fair demand; Ingot lake quiet but steady at $17 00@17 00 62½; pig iron quiet and unchanged; Russia sheeting $10 50@11 00 gold. Nails steady and unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Flour steady and firm; spring extras $4 50@5 00; western extras $4 50@5 50; Minnesota extras $4 75@6 00; patent $6 50@9 00; superfines $2 75@4 00; winter extras $5 00@7 00. Wheat unsettled but generally lower; closed active firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago gilt edge $1 12¾; regular; $1 11½ cash and April; $1 13⅝ May; sales at $1 12; $1 13¾ May; No. 3, $1 06. Corn—fair demand; market easier at 42¾c cash and April; 43¾c May; 43¾c June; rejected 36¾c. Oats steady and firm at 23¾@23½c cash and April; 27c May. Rye firmer at 59½c. Barley easier at 45c. Pork dull and a shade lower at $9 30 cash and April; $9 42½@9 45 May; $9 57½@9 60 June. Lard dull, weak and lower at $7 15 cash and April; $7 27½@7 25 May; $7 30@7 32½ June. Bulkmeats firmer at 3½, 5¾, 5¾c. Whisky, alcohol firm at $1 33. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 103,200 bushels; corn, 247,000 bushels; oats, 28,000 bushels; rye, 1,100 bushels; barley, 9,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 18,000 barrels; wheat, 139,000 bushels; corn, 309,000 bushels; oats, 46,000 bushels; rye, 12,000 bushels; barley, 6,500 bushels.

Close—Wheat quiet, weak and lower at $1 11 April; $1 13¾ May. Corn firmer, but not quotably higher. Oats firmer; advanced ¼c. Pork firmer; but not quotably higher. Lard firmer but not quotably higher.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 3.—Wheat easier; amber Michigan and seller April $1 30½; seller May $1 31; No. 2 red winter spot and seller April $1 26; seller May $1 27¾; No. 3 red $1 19. Corn dull; high mixed 45¾c; No. 2 spot 45c; seller May 46¼c; seller June 46c; rejected 41¾c; damaged 37c. Rye No. 2, 60c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 29c; No. 2 white 29¾c. Clover seed dull; prime $4 15. Receipts—Flour, none; wheat, 22,000 bushels; corn, 40,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, none; wheat, 22,000 bushels; corn, 22,000 bushels; oats, 4,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat firm; amber Michigan and seller May $1 32½; No. 2 red winter and seller April $1 27; seller May $1 29; No. 3 red $1 18; rejected $1 06. Corn firm; high mixed and seller May 47c; No. 2 spot 45¼c; seller June 46c; rejected 42c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Flour steady; superfine $3 50@3 75; extra $4 50@4 75; Pennsylvania family $6 00@6 25; Minnesota family $5 75@6 25; high grades and patent $6 00@8 00. Wheat weak; amber $1 36@1 39; red $1 34@1 36; white, $1 38@1 40. Corn weak; yellow 54¾c; mixed 54½c spot, April and May; 54¾c; June; 55c July; 56c August. Oats—white western 35@35½c; western mixed 32@33c. Rye firm; at 69@71c. Provisions firm. Pork $10 50. Beef hams $16 00@16 50. India mess $24 00@25 00; hams $8 00@9 00. Lard firm; city kettle, 7½c. Butter quiet; creamery, 32@34c; Western Reserve 22@24c. Eggs steady; western 10@10¼c; Cheese firm; western choice 12@12½c. Petroleum steadyr crude 9c; refined 11¾c. Whisky firmer; Western $1 07. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 145,000 bushels; oats, 9,000 bushels.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—Cotton dull; lower to seller 10¼c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat easier.; red $1 18@1 23. Corn dull and lower at 41@42c. Oats steady and in fair demand at 29@32c. Rye quiet but steady at 60@61c. Barley steady and unchanged; fall 40@45c. Pork quiet but firm $10 00. Lard quiet; current make $7 17½; kettle $7 50@7 75. Bulkmeats dull at $3 62½, $5 00@$5 10@5 25. Bacon steady and in fair demand at $4 37½, $5 62½@6 00. Whisky—Demand fair and prices higher at $1 03. Butter easier; choice Western Reserve 24@25c; prime to choice Central Ohio 20@22c. Linseed oil quiet at 60c. Hogs quiet; common $3 20@3 45; light $3 50@3 65; packing $2 60@3 75; butchers' $3 80@3 90 Receipts 1,804 head; shipments 610 head.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Cotton steady; sales 5,620 bales; ordinary 7¼c; good do. 8¾c; low middling 9c; middling 10c; good middling 10¾c; receipts, net, 2,782 bales; gross, 3,609 bales; exports, Great Britain, 5,651 bales; Continent, 10,340 bales; coastwise, 3,548 bales; stock, 247,394 bales. Flour in fair demand and market firm; superfine $4 00; double $4 50; treble $4 75@5 50; high grades $5 75@6 50. Corn steady and in air demand at 47@48c. Oats firmer at 36@37c. Corn meal dull; choice $2 10@2 15. Hay dull and nominal; prime $15 00@16 00; choice $18 00@18 50. Pork quoted at $10 62½@10 75. Lard—Tierce 7¢@7¾c; keg 7¾@7¾c. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders scarce and firm; loose 3¾c; packed 3